

of the sentinels, and that they beat a negro  
a sentinel finally interfered to protect him or

It to the Federal soldiers, but they were power

—You said that he was in sympathy with the miners, who supplied him with whisky, and

—184, Sir.—Is it within your knowledge? A.—From ranks of the soldiers; frequently I heard them talk of it; this man was very fond of whisky, and was drunk with that class of people.

—Is an intemperate man? A.—Yes, Sir.

—I presume you refer to G. M. Ransom, Captain of the United States Cavalry? A.—Yes, Sir.

—You made some remark about a loosely held head. I think I do. A.—Yes, Sir; he made a report to the President that he believed that the whisky found to be untrue; it appears that affidavits were taken by some people; certain documents were found to be necessary, and were manufactured.

—This is the man who is now brought forward by the apologist of the assassins of West Virginia. J. R.

THE COMING SESSON OF CONGRESS

THE ARRIVAL OF MEMBERS—AN INTENSE STRAIN FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP IN THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS—HOPES AND FEARS OF THE CANDIDATES BASED ON TILDEN'S DICTATION—PROMISING EFFECT OF A DECREE FROM ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, NOV. 30.—It seems almost unbelievable whether there will be a quorum of the House here next Monday. Not for many years have members been so late in reaching the capital. It is possible that the necessary number will appear, as many members who have remained at home for Thanksgiving will leave tonight for the capital. As soon as a Speaker is elected in the House it is expected that the storm will break forth, and an immediate shower of resolutions and protests and propositions and declarations. Relative to the political situation will be generally given upon the Speaker's table. It is generally expected that great excitement will mark the beginning of the very beginning. On the other hand, there is a suggestion that Mr. Tilden will hold his people under restraint by taking down his house through chosen channels, course, moderation and calmness would be the order for the Democracy to practice for the coming session.

To-night the hotel lobbies are filled with the thousands of the several candidates for Speaker, protesting the claims of their respective favorites.

Hiester Clymer was among the arrivals, and announced himself as a candidate. Mr. Randall says Clymer's candidacy will seriously interfere with his (Randall's) prospects, and that the Pennsylvania delegation will in the main stand with Randall. The opponents of Randall are not that more than four of the Pennsylvania delegation, Messrs. Robbins, of Philadelphia; Reilly, of Schuylkill; Maish, of York, and Egbert, of Erie, will support Randall, and the others will support Clymer. There

legation, growing out of the organization of

tribution of the patronage he seized the best offices for his personal friends and left the others in the delegation with inconsiderable places, few in number that they had to cast lots to determine who should have them. This policy has been followed by Tilden, who has understood from Morrison and Randall. This policy is prompted by the fear that such a commotion, if believed by the Democrats to extend would defeat its purpose. Denial is made that Gov. Tilden has in any way interfered with the canvass or expressed any choice for Spenser; yet any Democratic Congressman admit privately that there is good reason for believing that Tilden has indicated a choice, and that prior to or at the meeting of the caucus, tangible evidence of this will be presented. Clymer is working in with Saylor, receiving his friends at that gentleman's rooms, and will doubtless make an effort to transfer his allegiance to Saylor in order to defeat Randall. Saylor is working hard. His friends are more noisy than confident. Very little is heard of Cox, but some of the Western members who arrived to-day say they stand against him; their pledges dating from the last session. Most of Cox's and Saylor's strength is made up in this way, but should it become apparent that Gov. Tilden expressed a preference in the matter, it is likely these pledges will hold.

**GOV. HAYES' COURSE.**

The Chicago Tribune prints a telegram from Cincinnati, Ohio, dated Nov. 27, which says: "There is no foundation whatever in fact for the report that the original intention of the President was to appoint him, and he was made a sensation of other persons, to the effect that Gov. Hayes has given up Presidential election, or that he has communicated to Senator Sherman at New Orleans, or with any other Senator, or with any other person, the fact is that since the November election, Gov. Hayes has been in the hands of other persons, the result in the hands of those persons, legally charged with the responsibility of conducting the case, and he has no case to influence the officers or the committees, at the same time, his assurances from every quarter, in confidence, that he will be elected, are cast for a majority of the Electoral College, and have been so definite and authentic that it is impossible for the President to refuse to accept the responsibility of the Presidency."

official count. Gov. Hayes is a man difficult to  
coax, or bully, and, during the long period of

[illegible]











[illegible]



















Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, the head-  
quar- ters of the New-Orleans address, was once Rev.  
Christ Church, in this City, and is now editor  
Church Journal, which he edits from New-  
Orleans. He is a native of Louisiana, and  
lives in Louisiana. "Of the real condition  
State, of the troubles there and their  
short, of all the matters which are made the  
of the address he signed, it is not  
that Mr. Thompson can have anything  
the most superficial knowledge, and  
any knowledge at all which entitles him  
to consideration. He only went to  
Orleans about a year ago, has spent the  
the past summer in Europe, and has not be-  
come more than four or five weeks in the  
country. He is always taking "extreme"  
everything, is a bitter partisan, and a De-  
Among his church associates he has the  
tion of being an advocate who always goes  
cooked, like an old blunderbuss. We have  
a number of copies of the paper, and  
of which coincides with this  
remark." "He has signed the paper, but  
and the truth of the matter is, that























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The New York Times. TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 3, 1876.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES consists of TWELVE PAGES. Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.

Our Washington dispatch states that the forthcoming Presidential Message is awaited with more interest and anxiety than any Message which Gen. GRANT has yet sent to Congress. This feeling is unquestionably shared by the country at large, and, among Republicans at least, there is the utmost confidence that the Message will embody a calm and lucid presentation of the situation of affairs at the South, as well as a very decided statement of the duties devolving on the General Government at the present crisis. President GRANT's course during the pending troubles in the disputed States has been eminently worthy of his position, and one which has extorted the admiration of people who are neither very much in love with the President nor with his Administration.

South Carolina is still in possession of its double-headed Legislature. The only change in the constituent parts of that body consists in the secession of one negro member—according to our special, or two, according to the Associated Press dispatch—from the Republican to the Democratic side. The Republican House was organized under Speaker MACKAY, with fifty-nine members, being a quorum of the 116 members who were assumed to have secured a legal election. Five Republican members from Barnwell whose seats were contested, appear to have been admitted on a report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, making the Republican House include sixty-four members. The secession of two members cannot, therefore, deprive the House of a legal quorum for the transaction of business, nor can their accession to the Democratic assembly, which has been formally organized, give that pretended House a quorum on any theory of what the word implies.

The Supreme Court of South Carolina has again gone into the business of issuing mandamus. It has ordered the Secretary of State to show cause to-morrow why he should not send to the so-called Speaker of the Democratic House the returns of the gubernatorial vote, so that they may be canvassed and the result declared by that illegally constituted body. Further, the State officers, whose election was declared by the Board of Canvassers, have been ordered to show cause why they should not be enjoined from qualifying and acting. Finally, the Presidential Electors whose election even WADE HAMPTON is prepared to concede, have been asked to show cause why they should not be enjoined from meeting as an Electoral College and casting their votes for President and Vice President. All of which proves that while the Democrats in South Carolina are ready, if left to themselves, to make any kind of bargain by which HAMPTON's election could be secured, they are constrained by orders from the North to fight to the last over the Electoral vote. The TILDEN intriguers have evidently given up Florida and Louisiana as hopeless, and are again concentrating their efforts on furnishing grounds to dispute the Electoral vote of South Carolina.

The remote County of Dade has been heard from by the Florida Board of Canvassers, and the majority for Hayes Electors "on the face of the returns," stands at 47. After the board has carefully sifted the mass of affidavits before it, and decided on the vote as legally cast, the Republican majority will be very much greater. Every device employed by the Democrats in Florida to break down the majority appears to have failed. A witness on whom they relied to prove Republican fraud in connection with the Archer Precinct returns, unexpectedly testified against them, and the last slender hope that a Republican Elector was disqualified by holding the position of Shipping-Master under the laws of the United States, has been rudely dissipated.

It is now generally understood at Washington that Mr. RANDALL will be elected Speaker of the House on its reassembling. We have already called attention to the fact that he will be likely, in that position, to get himself and his party into trouble. He is a man of great obstinacy, of a rash temper, and not very scrupulous. The Democratic papers agree that the Speaker-ship is dictated by TILDEN, though with his usual crafty duplicity, he has seen fit to encourage the followers of both RANDALL and MORRISON. What is more significant is that RANDALL is also the choice of the South, which now in reality controls Mr. TILDEN, and will continue to do so. The parliamentary skill of the new Speaker will be missed by his party on the floor. COX is the only member who has the same knowledge

edge and quickness, and he, besides being very untrustworthy in more regards than one, is "out" with the powers that be in the party.

It seems probable that the House will begin its efforts at confusion in connection with the Presidential election by trying to deprive Colorado of its character as a State. Some quibble has been invented regarding an informality in the enabling act, and on the strength of this it is reported that the House will refuse to admit the Representative of Colorado, lately elected, refer his credentials to a committee, and seek to lay the foundation of a plan for throwing out the Electoral votes of that State. The result, however, of such a scheme would not be very doubtful. The Presidential contest is not to be decided by any such technicality, and the party originating it would hurt themselves far more than their opponents. If there is to be any serious difficulty in counting the Electoral vote, it will arise from a radical difference of opinion between the House and Senate, and that is a matter of which no one can pretend to forecast the issue. It will, if it occurs, tax the discretion and patriotism of both houses to the utmost, and the country will require that these qualities be shown by both.

THE OUTCRY ABOUT INTERFERENCE.

It is necessary to discriminate between the wholesome aversion to an abuse of the military power by the Federal Government and the morbid aversion to its exercise within proper limitations and in exceptional circumstances. Whatever expressions of feeling came under the former category in regard to the President's action in Southern affairs seem to arise from a misapprehension of the nature of his interference and of its results. The other form of opposition springs from totally different sources. It is either partisan in its origin, and conducted with an absolute indifference to facts, or, if sincere, it proceeds from the extreme State rights doctrine which denied the right of the General Government to hold the seceding States by force, and which at every stage of the war assailed the military and financial policy of the Administration as despotic and unconstitutional.

The groundlessness of the clamor against the steps taken by the Government prior to the election, and with a view to the maintenance of order at the election, has since been made manifest. The outcry about the presence of the troops in Columbia during the past week has not been louder or more reasonable than that which was raised when the Attorney General issued instructions to the United States Marshals, or when the President directed precautionary movements of troops in anticipation of domestic violence. Both incidents were denounced as "audacious usurpations," and the impeachment of both officials was demanded in terms as violent as those which are current now. The election is over and all this absurd talk has ceased. Amid all the exaggerations and falsehoods to which the exigencies of Mr. TILDEN's situation have given rise, no man has ventured to stand up and declare that a United States Marshal obstructed the Democratic canvass, or that the scattering of a few hundred soldiers over several States deprived the Democratic Party of a single vote. Not a complaint has been heard under either head. The troops in South Carolina checked the organized violence which would otherwise have rendered the election everywhere as complete a farce as it was in the Counties of Edgefield and Laurens. But even Mr. WADE HAMPTON has not pretended that the Attorney General's orders, or the arrangements made by Gen. RUGER, cost him one vote. There was no hindrance to the voting of Democrats; there was partial protection for Republican voters—and that was all. So the first Democratic grievance disappeared, and he would be a rash and foolish partisan who should now revive the demand for impeachment based upon either of these features of the policy pursued by the Government.

Quite as unreasonable is most of the criticism of which Gen. RUGER's latest action is made the pretext. The President and the Secretary of War are accused of usurpation, and of the violation of we know not how many laws, because they directed such a disposition of the troops in South Carolina as might be necessary to sustain the State authority on the occasion of the assembling of the Legislature. What the President contemplated was clear and right. Recognizing, as he was bound to do, the legitimacy of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN's title to his position, he directed Secretary CAMERON to sustain him "in his authority, against domestic violence." And the Secretary, communicating the instructions to Gen. RUGER, directed him to consult with the Governor, and to dispose his troops "in such a manner as may be deemed best in order to carry out the spirit of the above order of the President." There is nothing here to which exception can fairly be taken by anybody but an ingrained secessionist. He, indeed, may demur, as he would, with equal vehemence, demur to any decisive assumption of authority by the Federal Government. But the orders imply no authority save that which, in a conceivable emergency, might be invoked by the Governor of New-York, and no desire to push authority further than, under the authority of the Governor, might be necessary for the suppression of domestic violence.

Well, then, how far was authority pushed last Friday at Columbia? The public peace was menaced. The State-house was in the possession of the Democrats, who were intent upon securing seats for the representatives of two counties who had no legal right there, and no valid evidence even of a colorable right to participate in the organization of the House. Eight thousand armed and disciplined riflemen filled the streets of the little city and the ground around the Capitol. They were there to uphold the pretensions of the Democratic members. The Republican members—a majority of the legally-qualified members of the whole House—were to be robbed of their rights. Gov. CHAMBERLAIN could do nothing. He was helpless in the presence of lawless intimidation. His only alternative was a virtual surrender of his authority, and tacit acquiescence in the results

of a revolutionary scheme, or an appeal to the Federal troops. He chose the latter course. The Capitol was cleared of what must be considered little better than a mob, and the eight thousand armed men retired, baffled for the time, and furious against the Federal Government. Every one of them, we have no doubt, would that night have signed a demand for the impeachment of the President for having enabled Gov. CHAMBERLAIN to suppress what was really, if not technically, a revolutionary movement.

The same necessity which justified Gov. CHAMBERLAIN in seeking, and Gen. RUGER in furnishing, military force to prevent the seizure of the State-house, also justified both in the arrangements that were made for the assembling of the Legislature. If it was desirable to frustrate the plan for forestalling the organization of the House by forcibly securing seats for representatives of counties which under the law were not entitled to be present, it was equally desirable to interpose hindrances to the accomplishment of the same purpose by a roundabout, but not less violent, method. Let it be admitted that the stationing at the door of the House of a sergeant and a couple of private soldiers was an error of judgment, still we have the assurance of Gen. RUGER that it was the product of an accident, which he promptly corrected. Even upon this point, however, the sensitiveness expressed in some quarters appears to be far-fetched. For, evidently, the right to exclude eight persons who had no legal right to seats, but who declared their determination to be present, must have rested somewhere. It was embodied in the requirement for the production of legal certificates. Whether this right were enforced at the door or on the floor of the House, the effect must have been the same. The challenge would have been disputed. The Democrats, as a body, were prepared to disregard the official making it. At one stage or another, therefore, the interference of the military was inevitable. The only debatable question is, whether it should have occurred by way of preventing the entrance of persons having no right to admission, or of expelling them from the House after they had gained admittance, and in spite of the resistance of their party friends. The same outcry would have been raised in either case.

The country cannot too soon recognize the fact that the issue which the Democrats are raising with the National Government, and which has its most distinct embodiment in South Carolina, is one that involves the fundamental principles of the Union as enlarged and amended under the constitutional changes subsequent to the war. The real differences that exist are those which separated the supporters and the opponents of the Union cause during the struggle for national existence, and the worst danger to be apprehended is that arising from a disposition to temporize, and a willingness to conciliate without reference to the ultimate consequences.

OVERCROWDING IN TENEMENT-HOUSES.

At the recent annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society, special attention was called by the reports to the overcrowding in tenement-houses, as the prolific source of juvenile crime. The truth is that in no city of the civilized world does this terrible evil and cause of disease and crime exist in nearly the same degree as in New-York. Nor will childish poverty and criminality, or the wasting diseases which now sweep off so large a percentage of the population, ever diminish here till this one great social defect be remedied. There are wards in New-York where population is massed together at the rate of nearly 200,000 per square mile. Thus, the Eleventh, where so large a German population lives, near East Houston street, contains inhabitants at the rate of 196,510 to the square mile, so that each person has 16.1-10 square yards for his residence and space for living; the Tenth Ward has a population at the rate of 155,512 to the square mile; the Seventeenth at 153,006, and so on with others, equally overcrowded. Portions of particular wards are even in worse condition. Thus the tenement-house and cellar population of the Fourth Ward is estimated at 17,600, packed in a space of some thirty acres, or at the terrible rate of 290,000 to the square mile. In the Seventeenth Ward there are 4,000 houses with fully 100,000 occupants, of whom some 15,000 are young children.

London, with all its misery, can show no such overcrowding. East London, a most wretched district, has the proportion of 175,816 to the square mile; Holborn, a very poor quarter, 143,705; and other notorious districts in like proportion. This unfortunate peculiarity of our City is one cause of the remarkable amount of childish misery and criminality which, though diminished now, for so many years afflicted our Metropolis. And this especially accounts for the mortality, as of a pestilence, which desolates the juvenile population of our crowded quarters every Summer—children dying every July and August at the rate of 1,000 per week. In fact, the high death-rate of this City is most of all due to the tenement-houses. New-York, from its situation, climate, and capacities for drainage, should be one of the healthiest cities of the world. With its overcrowding, it is one of the unhealthiest. From the (nearly) 20,000 tenement-houses come 93 per cent. of the deaths, and 90 per cent. of the crimes of our population.

If our readers will examine any of the reports of the benevolent associations of the City, they will see how the poorest of our people live in these tenement-houses, and how inevitably crime grows from such rank soil. Young girls are found sleeping on the floor in rooms where are crowded men, women, youths and children. Delicacy is never known; purity is lost before its meaning is understood; and unnatural crimes take place, such as have been reported from the overcrowded English agricultural cottages. Boys grow up in the society of thieves and vagabonds, or, if among honest people, are so disgusted at the close quarters, that they sally forth to the life of the streets. The young cannot abide such homes, and continually leave them to swell the ranks of homeless children. Even where there is no criminality, no home-life is possible in such dens. The poor know nothing of even the poor man's solace—his own little home. The degraded

in such places drag each other down. There comes gradually to be a community of ignorance and debasement; an atmosphere in these houses of idleness and crime.

The truth is that the tenement-house life in New-York is the one great evil of the City—next to intemperance, the greatest crime of the laboring classes. It is the one evil against which reformers and moralists should most struggle. The remedy which has been tried against this state of things with most success in other cities is the erection of "model tenement-houses," which shall gradually affect landlords, and the supplementing their influence by legislation. It is a singular and discreditable thing to the City that no successful model tenement has ever been built in New-York, while London has considerable numbers, and the "Peabody" houses alone over ten thousand poor persons get a healthful and well-ordered residence. It will always be a matter of regret that Mr. STEWART, with his vast wealth, did not found one such building which would have been a model and example for all future builders of tenement-houses. Plans of such a model tenement, on a new and ingenious method, drawn up by a well-known architect, (Mr. E. T. POTTER), have already been laid before some of our wealthy citizens. For a model home to be successful, it must be cost profitable, yielding six or seven per cent. net, so that those who are disposed to be benefactors of the City might be willing to divert a larger amount of capital to this object than they could afford to a mere charity. Were such a building constructed with the best arrangements for ventilation and sanitary condition, and, what the poor most value for their children, under good moral supervision, it would become exceedingly popular, would pay fairly, and speedily be a "model" for others. Many more would be put up, some for charity, more for business purposes. Legislation would soon compel these tenements to conform to the sanitary and other regulations and conveniences of these buildings. Further legislation would be and by force existing houses to be improved, and we should see a great and vital reform begun. There are certainly wealthy citizens in this Metropolis, who are considering how they can best serve the public with their money. In no way could a man leave a name to be longer remembered with gratitude, or better serve his "day and generation," than by constructing such houses in this overcrowded City.

THE DIVIDENDS OF SAVINGS BANKS.

A correspondent, in another column, argues against the proposition which has been talked of somewhat among the Trustees of the savings banks of this City and Brooklyn, to declare lower dividends this year than formerly. His argument, so far as it is based on statistics, is one deserving attention; so far as it is based on his view of the relation of banks and their depositors, it is quite wide of the mark. On its face it would seem that the question of how large a dividend shall be declared at any specified time is one for each bank to decide for itself. The "new" statute, as it is generally called, governing the conduct of these institutions goes on the theory that after the Trustees of a bank have put aside a reasonable amount from the year's earnings to meet any call that may be made upon them, the remainder shall be divided among the depositors. On this theory, whether a bank shall divide six per cent. or five per cent., or any other sum, depends on the very simple condition that it shall have earned that amount over and above a prudent reserve.

But, as a matter of fact, this theory of the law does not always obtain in practice, nor, at the present time, is it entirely certain that it could be made to obtain. There are, in the eye of the law, savings banks of only one kind, but, in reality, there are several kinds. There are the old institutions, with a great many depositors and large surplus, accumulated at the time when United States bonds could be had at figures which made six per cent. gold equal to twelve per cent. and fifteen per cent. in legal tenders, and when many other safe modes were offered by the condition of the money market, to get profit on investments far greater than was possible before or has been since. There are, next, a number of banks of more recent growth which have profited somewhat, but not so greatly by the advantages we have referred to. And, finally, there is a class of smaller banks, with little available surplus. It is obvious, that with equally good management, the depositors in these various banks are not all situated in the same way, and that what might be a perfectly fair and judicious method of dealing with the dividends of one class, might seriously interfere with the interests of depositors in another class.

Then, again, there are banks which have been conducted with discretion and scrupulous honor, the investments of which have been made within the strict letter and spirit of the law, but the surplus of which has been tied up in buildings, which, though quite justified at the time they were erected, are not now worth what they cost, and could not be forced on the market except at great sacrifice. Such banks are in a peculiarly delicate situation. If they keep on paying interest at the rate which has hitherto prevailed, they must bring their surplus to very close limits. If they lower their rate when other banks do not do so, they must lose their deposits, and in that way involve a winding up of their business at a great and unnecessary loss to their depositors. They must, moreover, face the possibility of a sudden and unreasonable "run" on their resources, the serious consequences of which cannot easily be reckoned.

Our correspondent suggests that there should be a choice between cutting down expenses or cutting down dividends. Undoubtedly there is that alternative is possible, no Trustee fit to discharge the duties of his position would hesitate a moment. If it is not right to declare dividends out of deposits, as, of course, is not, it is downright robbery to resort to the deposits to pay salaries, or to meet any expenditures which are in the discretion of the Trustees. But when that has been done, there still remains the question how far our savings banks are justified in declaring dividends beyond the earnings for the period covered by the dividends.

And it seems to us that this is a question upon which the managers of the various banks can very properly consult with each other before deciding. The present is a period of considerable embarrassment for all moneyed institutions, however carefully conducted. The interests of the depositors of our savings banks are common to the whole body, and it would be very unfortunate if the interests of any considerable number were unnecessarily sacrificed. It is quite plain that money cannot now be placed in any investment such as those to which savings banks are necessarily confined, and earn six per cent. interest. Whether, then, it is advisable to keep up the practice of paying that rate of dividend is a question which ought to be carefully weighed, and decided with due regard to the rights and claims of all concerned. We are ourselves strongly of the impression that a moderate reduction in the rate would not only be prudent, but safest for the permanent interests of depositors.

THE VICE OF EXAGGERATION.

One of the national vices is undeniably the vice of exaggeration. Everything in the Republic is conducted on a high pressure principle. The American character, like the American climate, tends to extremes. As a people, we are averse to moderation. We love to be in the zenith or the nadir of things, at least as respects expression. Our intensity of feeling on every subject naturally begets oral intensity. Whatever affects us affects us hyperbolically. Our fancy is too vivid; we overdraw and overstate. We have little faith in the positive degree; we reject the comparative; but our confidence in the superlative is unbounded. Rich as the English language is, we seem to have exhausted it. Strongest of living tongues, it often appears weak, because we have drawn so steadily on its greatest strengths to convey ordinary emotions and commonplace sentiments. We sometimes complain that language is worn out, and no wonder, after our long and continuous employment of its grandest vehemences, its purely passionate forces, on the most trivial occasions.

He was a thorough American who advertised not long ago, "Wanted—Ten thousand new superlatives." He must have been talking for some time; he must have been trying to do justice to the subject, under a variety of circumstances, to have been so depleted. If he could have had the superlatives, they would have done him little good, for very soon he would have made them old and threadbare by excess of usage. It is not new superlatives, but neglected positives that we need. We want to be introduced to, and get on familiar terms with, verbal simplicity and the style of moderation which we may have known by sight, but whose looks have never pleased us. By persistent ignoring of good, simple English, we have come to believe that there is nothing in it; that to be impressive, even to be understood, we must be extravagant and fantastical.

There are many persons, of course, native to the country, too, who are wholly free from exaggeration, both in speaking and writing; but such freedom is very apt to be, and frequently is, misinterpreted. Lacking the usual pitch and rhetorical glow, they are set down as carping and cold. We heard recently of one of these, who, having read the book of a literary friend, and expressed an opinion of it, was afterward taxed with abusing it roundly. "I am sure I did nothing of the kind," was his defense, "for I liked the book, and I think I called it 'good, quite good.'" "Good, quite good?" was the rejoinder. "Was that all you said? That is a charming way to speak of the work of a friend. No wonder he was offended by such lukewarm commendation. It's worse than downright censure."

Such is the reward and the understanding of moderation. Not one literary effort in a hundred deserves so much praise as that; in all likelihood, it was too great in that particular instance; and yet it fell so far short of custom as to be considered capacious. To speak of a woman nowadays as pretty or good-looking, as agreeable or pleasant, if she have the slightest claim to comeliness or amiability, is scarcely counted as a compliment. Indeed, it is proved to be regarded as a polite satire, a mild form of fault-finding. If you had really wished to commend her, if you had really meant anything, you would have called her perfectly beautiful or exquisitely lovely, positively charming or absolutely irresistible. Such is the general verdict. That combination of adverb and adjective, you are told, has some significance; it has the right ring; there's sincerity, cordiality in it; none of your whining praise, your sly sarcasm in carefully chosen words to hide your thought. Thus it happens that an earnest disposition to be candid, wholly sincere, entirely truthful, is misconceived and misrepresented until the would-be candid and truthful person, unless remarkably strong, is driven from his laudable aim, and forced back into the old and mischievous exaggerations. No sensitive man or woman likes to be thought odd for oddity's sake; and he or she who struggles to avoid hyperbole, either of speech or behavior, is in imminent danger of getting that sort of reputation.

Exaggeration has grown to be so much a part of our daily life, has been so incorporated in our social and mental system, that most of us have ceased to think of it as such. Everything that happens to us is extraordinary. We heighten our feelings as we heighten our expression; we extend the narrow circle in which we move to the measure of the globe; we swell our petty experiences into memorable events. The gratifications of yesterday are transcendent joys, the puerile annoyances of last week are crowning misfortunes. We do in common prose, but we suffer and exult with epic dignity. With little of the pictorial or romantic in our lives, we make amends for this lack by pictorial imagining and romantic statement. To hear the average American mention his dinner, or a walk down Broadway, would be led to believe that such a dinner, including the concomitants, had been seldom eaten, such a walk, with its attendant visions, rarely taken. But when you have dined on your dinner and your walk, presuming you to do the manner, born, his fervid account will appear frigid, and the fringes of his rhetoric be closely shorn.

It is not strange that other nations feel a

certain curiosity respecting us. Remarkable as this land is, we have described, and still describe, it so timidly and quaintly, that it cannot fail to impress them as wonderful to a degree of unintelligibility. It is the hottest and coldest, the richest and poorest, the most virtuous and most vicious, the most lawful and most lawless, the freest and servilest, the sequestered and insecurest, that has ever been evolved by comical processes. Through thick and thin we are swayed by our love of exaggeration. We have called it a vice. It may be a virtue in disguise. Let us not judge it harshly. Is it not part of the frolic of youth ere he has taken on the sobriety of manhood and the responsibility of centuries?

THE TROUSERS QUESTION.

It is one which will not down. Modern usage in at least three-fourths of Europe, nearly all of North America, one-half of South America, and in a few Asiatic countries, has established the fact that the garment called trousers is the best yet invented for mankind. We do not now refer to the frantic attempts of some of the other sex to possess themselves of the coveted but ungraceful garb. The Spaniard and the Spanish-American ornament their trousers with bell-buttons and gilt braid, and the wild Comanche and Cheyenne ineffectually seek to disguise their leggings with buckskin fringe and dyed bird-quills; and the fashion of the cut of the trouser changes with every clime. But, variously called or decorated, the trouser may be said to dominate one-half of the globe. We may as well submit to this state of facts with what grace we can. It is evident that though the garment may not be the highest form of modern civilization, it is closely identified with human progress, and is certainly a distinguishing badge of the master race. That it gives vigor to the weaker, as well as deftness in handling the tools of power, is conceded. Any man who doubts it has only to look at a Turkish carpenter sawing a board which he holds with his toes, or gaze upon an infatuated woman trying to split wood.

There have been a few feeble attempts to recall the knee-breeches of our ancestors. Those aesthetic persons who believe that medieval bedsteads and Byzantine fryings are the perfection of art and comfort in their way, would make us put ourselves into doublets and hose. We suspect that this attempt at putting the world back into its old clothes, as well as into its old furniture, would have been more persistently pressed if it were not for the fact that aesthetic enthusiasts are likely to have thin legs. An aesthetic person with stuffed calves would be an unreal mockery. The art-critic is nothing if not "sincere." The better part of the world sticks to its trousers, and we may as well make a merit of it. Japan was considered as only "getting tragically out of bed," so long as she insisted upon wearing the flowing robe of ancient times. But when the Mikado had his photograph taken, and sat on a chair, and wore black doekin trousers, it was agreed that a great revolution had occurred, and that old things had passed away. China cannot expect to be admitted into the family of nations so long as her men wear petticoats. An Arab riding in a Broadway street car, with an embroidered jacket and fez, is not a startling sight. His trousers, though baggy, are his passport to the common place.

Is it any wonder, then, that trousers being so firmly fixed in the affections, interests, and usages of the world, the artists are in despair? It is almost impossible for a painter to make a dignified full-length picture of a man in trousers. Look at GILBERT STUART'S portrait of WASHINGTON in knee-breeches, and at Miss RANSOM'S picture of Gen. THOMAS in trousers. No invidious comparison between painters is intended; but the legs of the Father of his Country have bones in them. The blue trousers of the commander of the Army of the Cumberland are stuffed with cotton. This experiment has been so often repeated, that painters now prefer to cut off their hapless subjects just above the knees. The kit-cat is the only canvas fit for a generation of trouser-wearers. As we are passing into a time when modern heroes and statesmen are to be celebrated in bronze and marble, sculptors are making statues of figures which are demi-gods only above the waistband of their trousers. All the genius which was put on BARTHOLOMEW'S figure of LAFAYETTE and A. K. BROWNE'S equestrian WASHINGTON, in Union square, could not make a good fit of the neighboring LINCOLN'S trousers. It is all owing to the costume of the period. Mr. QUINCY ADAMS WARD made a graceful statue of his SHAKESPEARE in slashed doublet and hose. We should be glad to see him struggle with the rigid and columnar legs of the "Webster" which has just been set up in the same park. The "godlike DANIEL" is certainly deified in enduring bronze; even the shingly coat-tails may escape criticism. Those perpendicular trousers are fatal.

Some wise writer has argued that if diplomats in foreign parts go to court in a costume of LOUIS XIV. grafted on that of GEORGE III., we may safely adopt their garb as a sort of picturesque compromise for pictorial purposes. Indeed, some artists, in their sheer despair over the sartorial integuments of the present day, have deliberately painted their patrons in a sort of antique masquerade. Women, of course, may (nay, they do) dress in the fashion of any of the centuries without exciting a sneer of reproach, and ladies rigged out in jackets and collars of the time of the first CHARLES STUART are pretty picturesque. But the portrait of a respectable grocer or cordwainer clad in medieval costume is mirth-moving. All of the skill of the artist will not save Mr. Gunnybags from being ridiculous when painted as FRANCIS I., or as a Roman Senator. It is a commonplace age, and the trouser is the badge of commonplaceness, if we may use that phrase. Perhaps it is because we are so utilitarian and free from antique nonsense that we are so prosperous and contented as a people. So we may well cling to the trouser as the last hope of national vigor and constitutional liberty.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 2.—Col. Tom Scott, and other railroad men, arrived here this morning, and are at the Galt House, in consultation with leading railroad men of this city. It is thought that he is about purchasing the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, by which a direct route from New-York to Louisville will be under his control. The sale of said road was to have taken place on Monday, but has been postponed by order of the Chancellor.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

WHO IS REQUIRED TO COUNT IT? WHAT WAS DONE BY THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION—THE ACTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—A PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE APPOINTED FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF OPENING, RECEIVING AND COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE—POSITION OF HOUSE AND SENATE AS WITNESSES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

I desire, in answer to this question, to present a view not developed in various able articles in THE TIMES. The Twelfth Amended Article, which does not substantially change the original article as to the point under discussion, directs the Electoral Vote to be certified, sealed, and transmitted to the seat of Government of the United States, and that "the President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted." Who shall count them? One claim is that the President of the Senate must count the votes, and that the two houses are to be present only as witnesses. The other contention is, that the two houses must count, and that the President has no function except to break the seals.

Candor requires the concession that the framers of the Constitution, and the contemporary statesmen who organized the Government under it, understood the import and intent of the words above quoted. It is, at the very publication of the Constitution, they agreed in their interpretation of those words, and if we have authentic evidence of the sense in which they then understood and acted upon them, that should conclude debate and settle the interpretation forever. Fortunately, we have authentic and precise evidence of that contemporaneous interpretation and action.

The Committee on Style and Arrangement having reported on the Constitution to the Convention, and it having been finally approved and engrossed for signature, the delegates, on the 17th day of September, 1787, signed it. On the same day the Convention adopted an address to the Congress of the Confederation, which was signed by its President, George Washington. On the same day the Convention adopted two resolutions, and then adjourned sine die. The Constitution, with its attesting signatures, the address, and the two resolutions, are set out in extenso in the "Madison Papers." The first resolution provided for laying the Constitution before the Confederate Congress, and recommended the manner of its submission to conventions of the States for their assent and ratification. The second resolution, (which interprets the clause directing the count of the Electoral vote,) is as follows:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled shall fix a day on which Electors should be appointed by the States, which shall have ratified the same, and a day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this Constitution. That after such publication the Electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected; that the Electors should meet on the day fixed for the election of the President, and should transmit their votes—certified, signed, sealed, and directed, as the Constitution requires—to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled; that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the time and place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening, and counting the votes for President; and that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should without delay proceed to execute this Constitution.

This is declared under the signatures of Washington and the Secretary to have been adopted "by the unanimous order of the convention." The gravity of the subject required these resolutions to be framed with great care. In every sentence they attest the skill and precision of such men as Franklin, Hamilton, Madison, and Gouverneur Morris. The resolutions were exactly carried out. The Constitution was adopted, the members of the two houses and the Presidential Electors were elected and appointed, the electoral votes were transmitted, duly certified, signed, and sealed up; the Senate assembled and appointed a President "for the sole purpose of receiving, opening, and counting the votes;" the two Houses convened, and the venerable President of the Senate, (John Langdon, one of the delegates who framed the Constitution), received, opened, and counted the votes "in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives." This final act, the count, is thus recorded:

"MONDAY, April 6, 1789.

The President of the Senate, elected for the purpose of counting the votes, declared that the Senate and House of Representatives had met and that he, in their presence, had opened and counted the votes for the Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States; whereby it appears that George Washington was unanimously elected President."

Thereupon the following certificate, prepared by a committee, was adopted by the Senate and signed by the President:

Be it known that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, being convened in the City and State of New-York, the sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, the undersigned, appointed President of the Senate for the sole purpose of receiving, opening, and counting the votes of the Electors, did, in the presence of the said Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the Electors for a President and for a Vice President, by which it appears that George Washington, Esq., was unanimously elected, agreeably to the Constitution, to the office of President of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

JOHN LANGDON.

It must be born in mind that this was not an exceptional transaction not governed by the Constitution, but was under the Constitution, and designed to be in exact conformity to it. Its only peculiarity was that the Vice President (the ex officio President of the Senate) not having yet entered upon the office, a President of the Senate had to be elected "for the sole purpose" of counting the Electoral votes. The necessity for this had been foreseen and provided for by the sagacious statesmen who laid the foundations of the Government in the grand instrument they had framed.

Here, then, is a historical and authoritative exposition of the sense of the Constitution. The framers understood their own words, they understood the meaning of the words they had used. Simultaneously with their adoption and publication of the Constitution, they declared their meaning to be that the President of the Senate should open and count the Electoral votes. The supposition that they did not understand what they meant is inadmissible. The supposition that, by their resolution, they intended that the Constitution should be violated at the hour of its birth, is an affront to their patriotism and honor. The supposition that the two houses, largely composed of the framers of the Constitution, were parties to a conspiracy to subvert the form of Government they had just helped to frame, and just sworn to support, would be infamous. We are compelled to adopt these monstrous suppositions, or else conclude that the historical evidence is complete and that the President of the Senate required by the Constitution to count the votes of the Electors, is to count the Electoral votes.

It may be asked if the President of the Sen







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## THE PRESIDENCY.

### SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

THE DEMOCRATIC GAME IN SOUTH CAROLINA—WHAT THEY PROPOSE TO ATTEMPT BY THE AID OF A PARTISAN COURT—THE NORTHERN TOOLS OF TILDEN IN LOUISIANA TO ISSUE ANOTHER ADDRESS—THE STATE REPUBLICAN BY FROM 2,000 TO 5,000 MAJORITY—THE COURT IN FLORIDA—MORE DEMOCRATIC "REFORM"—ANOTHER TRAIN WRECKED—THE TILDEN CONSPIRACY IN NEBRASKA EXPOSED.

The situation in South Carolina is critical. On Saturday the Democratic managers again appealed to the Supreme Court. They procured orders from that court, returnable to-day, requiring the Secretary of State to show cause why he should not deliver up the returns of the Governor vote; requiring the newly-elected State officers to show cause why they should not be enjoined from qualifying; and, lastly, requiring the Presidential Electors to show cause why they should not be enjoined from meeting and casting the vote of the State. Both houses of the double-headed Assembly are still in session, but our advice indicate that the Republican Speaker will to-day call for aid to remove the Democrats claiming seats from Edgemoor and Laurens Counties from the hall. It is feared that this cannot be done without a collision with the ex-rebels. Our dispatches from New-Orleans this morning throw some new light on the situation in Louisiana. The Northern Democrats, it seems, are about to issue another address to the people of the United States, and are also urging the local leaders to devise some method for the repeal of the present Election law. Meantime the general public is anxiously awaiting the decision of the Returning Board. Our correspondent is of opinion that if the board does its duty, the Republican majority in the State cannot fall below 5,000, while in no event can it be made much less than 2,000. The Board of Canvassers in Florida continued its labors yesterday. All the testimony and papers on both sides must be submitted to-day. The decision on Presidential Electors and State officers will be rendered at the same time. A characteristic trick of the Democrats is made known by which an engine was disabled in order to prevent a Republican official from returning to Tallahassee with important witnesses. The scheme failed. It is reported that the Democrats will have two majorities in the State Senate and the Assembly. Florida does not elect a United States Senator this year. The efforts of the Nebraska Tildenes to steal that State, with her 15,000 Republican majority from Gov. Hayes, are fully explained in our dispatch from Omaha. The futility of the proceedings instituted is made clear, and that Nebraska's three Electoral votes will be cast as the people intended them to be is deemed certain.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

TRYING TO STEAL THE STATE FOR TILDEN—PROBABLE DECISIVE ACTION OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY TO-DAY—TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*  
COLUMBIA, Dec. 3.—On Wednesday last a New-York Tribune said in regard to South Carolina, "Hands off! let South Carolina settle it." But that sentence came with the following one: "Fortunately the struggle about the Governorship and the control of the State Government. The Presidential vote has already been announced. There has indeed been a story that in case the Democrats succeed in gaining control of the Legislature, they mean to undertake in some way to undo what the Board of Canvassers and the Supreme Court have done, but of this there is no danger." It was quite willing to desert the harassed and surrounded Republicans of this State to any fate that Edgemoor might award them, being assured that the Federal officers would be divided in the North by Hayes. Well, now that Moses directs the Electors, thought to be so secure, to come into his court, which for all political purposes is now one of unlimited jurisdiction, to show cause why they should not be restrained from casting their votes for Hayes, the Tribune may summon courage to cry "Hands off!" Gov. Chamberlain and the rest here have known from the beginning that they were not holding the fort for themselves, but for the nation. No member of the Board of Canvassers would have an objection to the severest scrutiny of a just court, or of the largest committee of Northern statesmen, into the returns from the ballot-boxes up to the certificates of election. They were only prevented from making such a scrutiny in the presence of the Democratic candidates by the harassing action of the court, instigated by Democratic counsel. Under a rigid technical scrutiny, the Democratic Electors would lose ten times more votes than would the Republicans, without resorting to the throwing out of a single vote on account of Democratic violence, repeating, or intimidation. Yet if Moses and Willard are allowed to canvass the vote on Tuesday, the State will be delivered over to Tilden according to contract. The rules served to the Electors in the nature of a *quo warranto* to show cause by what right they presume to act as Electors. At 4 o'clock to-day, according to the statute, they meet to organize and fill vacancies. If they do not obey the Supreme Court order, or if they attempt to do, the Democrats threaten to have a Sheriff call upon the posse comitatus to arrest them, and to prevent their meeting as a college the next day. The vital question is, whether the President will be deterred from protecting them with the military force.

The two houses to count the vote for Governor cannot be longer deferred. I have heard men say to-day that if the attempt is made to eject the pretenders from Edgemoor and Laurens Counties the Republican quorum will be summarily disposed of by the death of as many as can be reached by pistol bullets. Gen. Ruger, it is plain, has orders not to interfere until what power the Speaker and Governor may have is exhausted. Last night the Committee on Elections reported that the four Democratic members claiming seats from Abbeville by a reported majority of 185 were not duly elected, because of manifest fraud, repeating, violence, and intimidation. The Republican majority in that county is usually 2,000. The report was adopted by a vote of 55 to 4. The Democrats are all present but not voting when called upon by Speaker Mackey.

*Dispatch from the Democratic Agent of the Associated Press.*

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 3.—It is reported to-night that preparations are being made by the State constabulary, or militia, to remove the Democratic Speaker from the chair he occupies, reject the Democratic members of the Edgemoor and Laurens delegations whom the Republicans claim were not legally elected. The report states that they will be seized by the United States troops. Owing to these reports the Democrats are preparing for the worst. It is feared they will resist the State constabulary but not the troops. Large numbers of people are expected to arrive to-morrow to attend the State fair in anticipation of the inauguration.

### THE JUDICIAL USURPATION.

PURPOSE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT IN PROCEEDING AGAINST THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS—IMPRISONMENT IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE CASTING OF THE VOTE OF THE STATE FOR HAYES.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—There is a good deal of excitement to-night about the condition of affairs in South Carolina. It is understood here, from the action of the State Court, that the intention is to prevent the Electors from meeting on Wednesday to cast their votes according to the direction of the law. The purpose of the court is supposed to be to raise an issue and put the Electors in jail for contempt. The action of the court is believed by the Democrats to have complicated the situation in the State Legislature, and the belief to-night whether well founded or not, is that the State authorities will throw out of the Legislature the Laurens and Edgemoor claimants, and that Gen. Ruger will see that no forcible resistance is made to the ejectment. It is certain that, whatever may be done about the State Legislature, the Presidential Electors will be protested. There is not a dissenting voice among the most conservative Republicans against any action that may be requisite to prevent the conspiracy of which the State Court is the agent. It is held that the Electors have been appointed and commissioned are now Federal officers, deriving all their power and rights from the Federal Constitution and Federal law. No tribunal of the State has any more right to revise their elections than to revise the election of Senator. The court has just as much right to call on Senator Robertson or Senator Patterson to show cause why they hold seats in the United States Senate, as to ask for the warrant of power claimed by the Electors. If the State Court should commit the Electors, or any of them, there can be no doubt that Judge Bond will immediately order their release, and his mandate will be enforced. It is remarked among the Senators to-night who never sustained the action of Judge Durell in Louisiana, that the action of this court has less basis and is more infamous in its pretenses and purposes than the action of Judge Durell was ever claimed to be. There has been a good deal of canvassing among the Democrats and various attempts have been made to mollify the situation, but this far without any result.

### THE LOUISIANA CONTEST.

ANXIETY AS TO THE RESULT OF THE COURT—THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY—ANOTHER ADDRESS FROM THE VISITING "STATSMEN"—EFFORTS TO REPEAL THE ELECTION LAW—DEMANDS FOR A CLEAR FIELD FOR "THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN."

*By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.*  
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—As the executive session of the Returning Board approaches an end, the public anxiety to know what its decision will be becomes very manifest. There is not one man in New-Orleans, however, who can predict the result with any degree of accuracy or certainty, and this fact alone may be taken as good proof that the canvassers have not departed, and are not going to depart, from their plain duty and their public duty, and intend of acting as impartial and fair-minded judges, and declaring the result strictly in accordance with the law under which they act. While all this is true, however, the Democrats continue to declare that the result of the canvass is a foregone conclusion, and that Hayes will certainly receive the Electoral vote of the State. Indeed, they are much more confident on this point than are the Republicans. They stand in the position of men who know the weakness of their cause, and therefore they predict their own defeat. The unjust and indiscriminate denunciation of the Returning Board continues, and Mr. Tilden's Northern friends having quickly recovered from the shock which they received while examining the wounded and outraged witnesses from Ouachita and the other bull-dozed parishes, are advising the Democratic members of the State Legislature to concentrate all their efforts upon some plan by which the repeal of the present Election law can be secured. Of course, the gentlemen in question promise to strictly follow this advice, for they know that, should they succeed, the Mississippi plan of carrying elections can be successfully followed in Louisiana, and that as Gen. Grant, of South Carolina, well expresses it, "when once in power, the eternal can not remove them." In addition to giving the kind of advice referred to the so-called eminent Democratic citizens from the North are spending a great part of their time in preparing another address to "our fellow-citizens of the United States." This is being done in anticipation of a decision from the Returning Board favorable to Gov. Hayes. It will contain a long and exhaustive legal argument upon the Louisiana Election law, and will declare that it is unconstitutional, in direct opposition to the spirit of American institutions, and that all acts done under it by the Returning Board, or any other similar body, should be considered null and void. It may be of importance to the public to know that the address will contain no reference to the murders of Henry Pickens, Dr. Diagne, Primus Johnson, Samuel Meyers, Jerry Meyers,

William Paul, and the other terrible political outrages committed by the Democrats in East Baton Rouge, the Feliciana, Morehouse, and Ouachita. The eminent citizens will not try to prove that these crimes were either constitutional or according to the spirit of American institutions.

To-night I have made every effort to discover what progress the board had made, and what would probably be the result of their investigations, but I was not successful. Even the best-informed Republican politicians here can only guess at the result, and the guesses of the shrewdest of them vary very materially. Gov. Kellogg and Mr. Packard said to-day that they had had no communication with any member of the board since Friday evening, and they were quite as much in the dark regarding their decision as were their political opponents. If the canvassers do their whole duty, however, and act according to the law, and throw out the vote of all those parishes where there is proof that a full and free election was prevented by violence and fraud, then Gov. Hayes' majority cannot fall short of 5,000 votes. Even if they fail to do this, however, and only throw out the vote of those districts where even the Democrats admit that violence and intimidation prevailed, then the majority for the Republican national candidates will probably be not less than two thousand. I think, however, that at least this majority can certainly be relied on. No fair-minded men, no matter what their politics were, could well reduce the majority below that figure.

It is generally understood here that the Democratic House of Representatives, immediately after it has assembled, will appoint a committee to come here and investigate the political condition of the State. In view of this understanding, counsel for both political parties are still engaged in taking testimony and preparing evidence. The Republican case gains strength every hour, and if the people of the North could only be brought to know one-half the truth regarding the Louisiana case, they would make such a protest against the false and wicked claims of Samuel J. Tilden as would at once put an end to that chief of all political pretenders. I have sometimes had doubts of the truth of the terrible stories of outrage and murder which from time to time are told in these Southern States, for it is hard to believe that human beings living in a civilized land could be guilty of such horrible atrocities. Within the past few days, however, I have been convinced against my will that only a small portion of the political crimes committed by the Democrats of the remote districts of Louisiana have ever found their way into the public prints. The whole truth has never been told.

### REPUBLICAN FLORIDA.

THE CANVASSING BOARD STILL AT WORK—MORE DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGES—UN-AVAILING ATTEMPT TO KEEP BACK REPUBLICAN WITNESSES—THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

*By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.*  
TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 3.—The Canvassing Board has been in executive session all day, examining the mass of affidavits before them. All the testimony and papers on both sides is to be put in to-morrow. The arguments are to be submitted in writing, but each side is to be allowed one hour to read arguments if they desire. Tuesday next will be devoted to executive session, and the decision will be made on Tuesday night. It is understood that the board will render its decision on Presidential Electors and State officers at the same time.

The Democrats having failed so completely on Archer Precinct yesterday, made an onslaught on Jefferson County, where the Republicans have a majority of 1,900. They have filed over a hundred affidavits against this county, thinking it would be too late for the Republicans to contradict them. They were mistaken, however. Mr. Sherwin went to Jefferson County in a special train last evening to collect evidence in opposition to the affidavits, and being obliged to leave the railroad at Monticello, he found on his return that the engine had been disabled and rendered unfit for use; but the trick did not serve the purpose after all. Mr. Sherwin fortunately got his witnesses to Monticello, in time for the regular train from Jacksonville to this point, and they all arrived in Tallahassee this evening. They number between sixty and seventy, and comprise nearly all of the Republican Inspectors and Supervisors of each election precinct in the county. More than half of the Democratic affidavits against Jefferson County were signed and sworn to by one man, and their falsity will be fully exposed to-morrow. The Republicans have provisionally been able thus far to meet almost every allegation of the Democrats with overwhelming proof of its falsity. It is said that the returns will give the Democrats two majorities in the Senate and the Republicans two majorities in the Assembly, making the Legislature a tie on joint ballot. No United States Senator is to be elected this year.

### THE STRONGHOLDS OF DEMOCRACY IN FLORIDA.

EXPERIENCES OF A SPECIAL MESSENGER SENT INTO THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES—HOW THE ELECTORS WERE CONDUCTED WHERE THE DEMOCRATS RULED—INTENDED ASSASSIN CHASING THE MESSENGER THROUGH THE WOODS—COMPELLED TO TAKE REFUGE ON A GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

*From Our Special Correspondent.*  
TALLAHASSEE, Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1876.  
I have several times alluded in my dispatches to the obstacles which the Democrats have thrown in the way of all efforts made by the Republicans to collect information with regard to the manner in which the elections were conducted in the Democratic counties of Manatee, Polk, Sumter, Hernando, and Hillsboro, in the southern part of the State. Messengers sent to those counties to examine the records and obtain affidavits have been uniformly prevented from pursuing their journey and had their lives threatened. They found that telegrams from the Democratic State Committee had preceded them, with instructions to spot them and prevent their getting the information desired. In some of these counties the Republicans have found it impossible to get the necessary facts and proof to guide the action of the Canvassing Board. The reports that have been made by these messengers of the reception they met with afford a clear insight into the actual state of things as they exist in the Democratic strongholds of Florida and the tactics employed by the Democratic Party generally throughout the State. I send you one of these reports as a sample, and trust that it will be carefully perused by every reader of THE TIMES. The gentleman making this report is well known in this State as a man of unimpeachable character, and every word of his

communication to Gov. Stearns can be proved by plenty of witnesses. As his business requires him to remain in the State and to make frequent visits to the localities mentioned, he requests that his name shall not be published, lest he might hereafter have to pay the penalty with his life. The following is the report:

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 28, 1876.  
To Hon. M. L. Stearns, Governor of Florida:

I have the honor to report to you the result of a trip taken by me at the request of Gen. M. Martin, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of your State, through the Counties of Alachua, Marion, Sumter, Hernando, Hillsboro, Manatee, and Polk.

This trip was taken for the purpose of procuring certified copies of the election returns from each of these counties, and to gather such information, in local details, as would demonstrate the illegality of the late election in the localities mentioned. Accordingly started from this city at midnight, Sunday, Nov. 12, 1876, on a locomotive, and arrived at Lake City about daylight on the morning of the 13th. At this point I procured a team and proceeded south on the line indicated, and arrived at Gainesville the same night about 8 o'clock. At this place I found the Republicans, not only in the majority, but greatly alarmed and pressing fears for their personal safety, and the supposed prospect of the election of Tilden and Drew. This alarm I found, upon investigation, to be real and founded upon reasonable and rational grounds. I learned from a Democratic near Milesburg that on the night before three negroes had been shot in that county. One was instantly killed, one mortally wounded, and the third badly, but not fatally. I saw Gainesville, notwithstanding the presence of a few United States soldiers, white Republicans refused to leave their dwellings after dark, except in squads of three or four.

I found that the election returns from this county had been sent to Tallahassee, and could learn of no actual fraud practiced at the election or count.

On the morning of the following day I started from Gainesville, and arrived at Ocala, the county seat of Marion County. The night of the same day, and at about 11 o'clock, my instructions were to have Mr. Le Cain, Clerk of the Circuit Court, get at once to Leesburg, in Sumter County, get a certified copy of the election returns and such other political information as he could, and send the same by special messenger to Tallahassee immediately. I saw Le Cain and other leaders of the Republican party, and imparted to them the object of my mission. I was informed by Le Cain that he and Capt. Adams had already been to Leesburg for the purpose indicated by me, and that they were driven back by the Democrats (or KKKs), without being able to accomplish their mission. Le Cain, Clerk of the Court, McGee, Sheriff of the County, the Postmaster, and Capt. Adams, all leading while Republicans, crossed the river at Leesburg, and at this time, and declared that no white or colored Republican could live in their county with safety to his person should Tilden and Drew be declared elected.

On the morning of the 15th I started for Brookville, Hernando County, and arrived there on the evening of the 17th. On the following day I procured a certified copy of the returns from Hernando County, and the affidavits of Arthur St. Clair, a County Commissioner, and Benjamin Saxon, the Sheriff of the County. I then asked St. Clair to take these papers to Tallahassee, giving him money to pay his expenses. St. Clair declined to take the journey alone, for fear of being murdered. I was then compelled to employ the Sheriff (Saxon) to accompany St. Clair to Tallahassee. They started in the night from Brookville, and after being out nearly one week, crossed the river at Leesburg, and were alarmed among Republicans at Brookville that I had found at Ocala and Gainesville. Shortly after the election a colored man, who was a prominent leader among his race, had his back filled with buckshot from a shot-gun in the hands of a Democrat, just about dusk in the evening. The colored man saw the person who shot him—knew him well, but his fear is so great that nothing will induce him to divulge the name. He says to make the same known, or an attempt to punish the would-be assassin, would result in certain death. In this county, (Hernando) by such means and by fraudulent votes, the Democratic majority was doubled this year from what it ever was before. On Saturday morning (the 18th inst.) I started about daylight, on a mustang pony, for Tampa, and the distance of fifty miles, and arrived there between 8 and 9 o'clock P. M. In the morning following I learned that three men had chased me down from Ocala, and had arrived in Tampa some three or four hours later than my arrival. The names of two of these men were — Harrison and — Dickerson, but the name of the third man I could not learn. The object of this pursuit by these men I could only gather from the following facts and circumstances. The extreme alarm of Republicans with whom I had conversed on this trip, as before stated, showing the temper, &c., of the Democrats in this portion of your State. The warning given me by all Republicans who had been consulted by me, which was, that unless I was very cautious and discreet, my life would be taken. The manner in which I was watched by these men after my arrival in Tampa, and the manner in which I was observed, and was made by me the subject of personal investigation.

It seems that they had learned from some source that my design was to unmask any frauds or the result of their intimidation in these Democratic counties where they had reported such large and unusual majorities. This design they had unquestionably intended to defeat even at the sacrifice of life. I therefore employed two colored men, and two white men, to accompany me to Manatee and bring up Mr. Green, the Deputy Collector of Customs there, that I might procure his affidavit of the manner of conducting the election in that county, while I remained in Tampa as a measure of personal security. On Tuesday following the day of my arrival in Tampa Mr. Green was brought to Tampa by boat before me, and he told me that he was a Republican, and that he had been elected in that county without the form of law in any sense, and counted out about 250 majority. They had no registration, no Clerk of the County, no legally appointed Inspectors of Elections, and not even the shadow of law for their proceeding. The voters of the county, regarding the whole thing as a farce, not more than half of the voters attended to the election. The shade of poetic justice in the failure of the Democrats to hold a legal election in that county. The county officers elected by the conduct of elections were all Democrats except the Clerk of the County, who through fear and the intimidation of the Democrats, resigned on or about the 1st of September. On his resignation the Republicans were appointed to fill his place, and he tendered a good and sufficient bond. The officers whose duty it was to approve or reject this bond being all Democrats, rejected it simply with the hope that the appointing power would be compelled to appoint a Democrat, thus saving all the county officers to the Democrats. Their obduracy and recalcitrance were thus the means, locally, of defeating the absence of law in Manatee County.

After procuring the affidavit of Mr. Green and such affidavits as could be obtained in Tampa, touching the election in Hillsborough County, I abandoned the idea of visiting Polk County, which was the only one untouched by me on this trip. I abandoned for the reasons I believed them, and now believe that I would have been captured within an hour after leaving Tampa, whether leaving either in the daytime or at night, if I had gone in the direction of Polk County.

After completing my business in Tampa, I started my condition to Gen. Arnold, in command of the 1st United States soldiers at that post and

explained to him the impossibility of my getting back over the road that I had traveled from Lake City. He kindly directed that I should take passage on the United States Key West Matchless, then about to sail from Tampa to Key West. I accordingly embarked on the Matchless on the evening of the 21st, arriving at Cedar Keys on the 24th and Tallahassee on the 26th.

The desperate conduct and murderous intent of the so-called Democracy of Marion, Sumter, Hernando, Hillsborough, Manatee, and Polk Counties, are to my mind easily solved and explained. In the last four of the counties named the officers are all or nearly all Democrats and ex-rebels. In these counties their majorities were doubled, and in at least one instance the reported majority was equal to the entire legal vote of the county, and that, too, where it was admitted by everybody that the Republicans cast between 140 and 150 votes. These people are known to Republicans by men who are personal to be KKKs, and the impossibility of enforcing the law in these counties against these desperadoes intimidated both white and colored Republicans to such a degree that they not only refused to vote, but refused to say anything about the frauds committed by these men. Such being the condition of affairs, no proof in detail could be obtained of the frauds. Men who knew of them refused to testify, alleging that should it be known that they had aided in exposing the villainy of these men, their lives would be in danger unless they left the country.

I have given you, very briefly, the result of my trip to the stronghold of the Democracy of your State. At this juncture of national affairs the story is not a pleasant one. Only regretting that I could not be of more service to you and to the country at this time, I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

### THE DEMOCRATIC CONSPIRACY IN NEBRASKA.

A NEW SCHEME OF THE TILDENITES TO THWART THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE—EXTRAORDINARY AND USELESS COURT PROCEEDINGS—NEBRASKA SURE FOR GOV. HAYES.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*  
OMAHA, Dec. 3.—Complications have arisen in the political situation here which will lead to serious results should the Democratic party succeed in carrying out the candidates for Presidential electors on the Democratic ticket on Saturday morning petitioned Judge Savage of the State District Court for the (Douglas) County, to compel the Republican Electors to come before that court on Monday, at 10 o'clock P. M., and show cause why they should not be enjoined from performing their duties as Electors on Wednesday next. The circumstances which have led to this action are as follows: The new Constitution of this State, adopted in 1875, requires that the votes for Presidential Electors shall be canvassed in the same manner as those for members of Congress—that is, by the Legislature. It also specifies that the first Legislature thereunder shall meet in January, but the laws of the United States require that the Electors in the several States shall meet on the first Wednesday in December to vote for President and Vice President. The difficulty arising from this state of things was not discovered until after the November election. Gov. Garber immediately sought the opinion of the highest legal and judicial authorities of the State, and they all agreed in recommending him to pursue the course to which his own judgment led, which was to call for two sets of returns of votes from the county authorities throughout the State, one for the new Legislature to canvass in January, and the other to be canvassed by the Governor, Secretary of State, and other State officials, and certificates to be issued to the Presidential Electors shown by these returns to have received the highest number of votes. This plan was then submitted to Federal officials and others at Washington, who advised that it would be better to proceed in strict accordance with the law, and have the votes canvassed by the Legislature. Gov. Garber accordingly, on Thursday last, issued a proclamation convening the Legislature on Tuesday next for the purpose named. As the Republicans have a pronounced majority in that body the Democrats have decided to resort to the courts, and the petition above referred to was made before the only State court presided over by a Democrat Judge. It recites that the course of the State officials is of the nature of a conspiracy to defeat the law and defraud the voters of this State and the Democratic Electors. It asks that their votes be declared by the court to be illegal, and that the authority of the Republican Electors to act shall be denied, and that they be enjoined from receiving any authority as Electors under the certificate of the state officials. Meantime it asks that they be enjoined, till the determination of this action, from meeting on Wednesday and voting as Electors. One of the Republican Electors (Gen. Strickland) is a resident of this City, and the purpose undoubtedly is to tie him up and prevent his meeting with the other Electors, as nobody goes so far as to claim that a State District Court has jurisdiction over a Federal officer. The point is also made that there is no equity in the petition; it does not show that the action to be enjoined would work any injury to the complainants, or to the public, for the complainants were not chosen Electors in any event, and it is conceded that the three Republican candidates were elected by an average majority of about 15,000. As the court cannot authorize the Democratic candidates to cast the vote, even though the certificates be illegally issued, the effect of granting the injunction would be to deprive the State of its voice in the Electoral College under the Federal Constitution and the laws of Congress. In any event, the canvass of the votes by the Legislature, and the issue of new certificates to the Republican Electors, will supersede the application for an injunction.

There is another point of importance. The petition alleges that Gen. Cobb, one of the Electors, is disqualified on the ground that he holds an office under the Government—that of Disbursing Officer. If it were necessary to provide a law for the appointment of an Elector in his place, it would be difficult to do so, for it requires a two-thirds majority to enact a law necessary immediately. This is not thought necessary. The Republican ticket provided for Electors and Alternate Electors, and the State officials provide that in case an Elector fails to be present before 2 P. M. on the day appointed, then such Elector or Electors as attend shall fill such vacancy immediately. So even should the Democratic State Judge here succeed in controlling Gen. Strickland's movements, the other Electors in his absence will supply his place, and no doubt from the Republican alternates who received the same vote as the principals.

If the Electoral College of Nebraska, or any portion of it, is necessary to elect Gov. Hayes, he will assuredly be elected, for he can count on her three electoral votes in spite of this new attempt of the Democrats to "bull-calf" the Republicans.

### THE TRUE ACCOUNT OF COL. ROBERTS' VISIT TO GOV. HAYES.

*From Yesterday's Edition of The Times.*  
COLUMBIA, Dec. 2.—The visit of Col. W. H. Roberts of the New-Orleans Times, to Gov. Hayes has afforded a fresh opportunity for the Tilden men to employ their inventive genius to the manufacture of political capital by a liberal use of fiction. Col. Roberts stopped over between trains on his way to Washington and sought an interview with Gov. Hayes, in which the latter was, as often happens, a good listener; and in which, as also often happens in the case of Gov. Hayes, the visitor went away with an agreeable impression regarding the Republican candidate for the Presidency. There is the best of authority for saying that no proposition was presented or discussed of the character set forth in the telegrams sent from here to Democratic journals, purporting to be a report of the interview. No suggestion was made or considered on either side, or hinted at, which contemplated an abandonment of the Republicans or the Republican leaders in the South by Gov. Hayes, in the event of his assuming the duties of President; nor was Gov. Hayes called upon to make or accept any concession whatever. The only assurances given by Gov. Hayes to his visitor were, that he meant all that was implied in his letter of acceptance in relation to the South, and that he was fully sensible of the duty that as yet the result of the Presidential election had not been definitely ascertained, and further, that he was pleased with the growing manifestation of purpose on the part of leading men in the South to abide the result of the election and discourage all attempts at disorder. The correspondents who have availed themselves of this incident to create an impression on the one hand of an intrigue by Col. Roberts and gentleman with him for recognition by Gov. Hayes, precedent on the distribution of patronage, and on the other of a proposition by Gov. Hayes, or anyone authorized to speak for him, to abandon the Republicans in the South, and all that sort of thing, have done injustice to both parties. The occasion has been eagerly seized upon by unscrupulous reformers, and the Tilden men, to create a scare among the friends of Gov. Hayes in the despised States. The obvious purpose of this move on their part is to convince the friends of Gov. Hayes in South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana that he is capable of negotiating an arrangement whereby they are to be abandoned; yet it seems needless to say that no man with any understanding of Gov. Hayes is likely to have the temerity to suggest such a proposition in his presence. Certainly no one yet has proposed it.

### WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 1, 1876.

In Georgia there is a voice heard—lamentation and weeping and great mourning; Democracy weeping for her majorities, and will not be comforted because they are not smaller. It is a new disease—like trichina; a new plague—like the grasshoppers; something unheard of in the New World. It rose to the surface of our political waters after the shooting of the Kuklux had slain the franchise of the freedmen.

It is something terrible. It is the *Banquo's* ghost of the Democracy. And it will not downer take any shape but that.

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Whenever it appears they hasten to "explain" it, instead of greeting it with huzzas.

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Let us look at it, then—this Georgia majority—this unwelcome child in our political household, which even its parents dread.

II.

If there had never been any murders for opinion's sake, nor any social persecution, nor business proscriptions, in Georgia, it is almost certain that this State would have cast its Electoral vote for Hayes and Wheeler. Every Georgia Republican of intelligence makes this statement without hesitation.

There never has been a perfectly honest election in Georgia since the war. The nearest approximation to a fair and free election was in April, 1868, when Bullock was the candidate of the Republicans against the most popular man in Georgia, Gen. (now Senator) Gordon. There was intimidation and fraud even at that time in the black belt, as was shown in the returns from Stewart and Sumter Counties, for example, in the then Second District. These frauds and intimidation defeated Mr. Whitley for Congress in that district.

But Gordon was defeated in the State, in a vote of 159,883, by 7,171 votes.

Note the significance of this result.

At that time—

The registry of white voters was.....102,417  
The registry of colored voters was.....93,550  
A white majority.....8,867

But it is well known that thousands of colored citizens were not registered, and that host of others did not venture to vote.

It was estimated that there were at that time twenty thousand white Republicans in Georgia. This was demonstrated by the vote of the negro counties in which the blacks were overawed. These votes, thus restrained, were made up from the white vote.

"There are not, however," writes a Georgia Republican to me, "so many white Republican voters in the State as there were in 1868 and 1872, and this because of intimidation, proscription, ostracism, and a general system of marking every white man who dares to vote against 'our people'—that is, the White Line Democratic leaders. For instance, it is a well-known fact that in 1868 at least three hundred white voters were polled in Richmond County, (Angusta.) Now, there are not to exceed ten white men in that county who have the moral courage to vote the Republican ticket. Their business, their social position, their property, and their lives would all be endangered if they dared to vote contrary to the dictates of the Democratic leaders." Although these leaders have succeeded in a great degree in crushing out the white Republicans, they are determined that not a spark of loyal fire shall burn in Georgia. As late as Nov. 4 the Athens (Ga.) Commonwealth published this threat against the white people of its own town:

"Neither money nor social consideration will deter the Commonwealth from publishing the Roll of Infamy after the election is over. The white men of Fulton who vote the Radical ticket on Tuesday are enemies to the people of Georgia, and their names shall be written on a roll of shame, on which shall be written the names of all who know and shun them. This supreme struggle must extend to the business and social relations, and he who is base enough to vote the Democratic ticket, and who is not a slave, must be made to feel that he has committed a crime against his color, his family, and all the best interests of the whole people."

These methods, and other equally infamous methods, of influencing the votes of white American citizens, have been so successful that Georgia to-day, in my opinion, would be a Democratic State, even if no scandalous frauds should be perpetrated at the elections. But in no circumstances could the Democratic majority be greater than ten thousand.

Where did the other 72,000 votes come from? We shall see.

III.

Bullock was elected in April, 1868, by over 7,000 majority. In November, in the same year, Seymour carried the State against Grant by the surprising majority of 45,681!

In the months that went between memorable events had come to pass. The Legislature met. A number of the white natives who had been elected by negro votes, in negro districts, as Republicans, went over in a body to the Democrats, and crowned this base act of treachery to their constituents by voting for the expulsion of every colored member. The black legislators were driven out. No new elections were ordered, but their rivals were put in their seats without regard to the number of votes they had polled. Several of these men thus installed did not receive thirty votes.

Two members of the Legislature went to Washington to protest against this outrage—Atkins and Ayres—both old men, both old citizens, both men of good standing. Both were murdered when they went back. Both were slandered after they were slain. The reign of terror then began. The black belt was overawed by the Kuklux. The history of this period is a long record of scourges, murders, and massacres.

Since then, the White Line Democracy having had control of the State Government, or of the county organizations, or of both—practically of the entire machinery of the elections—although at times there has been a widespread terrorism, there have been fewer massacres and assassinations and other outrages than have reddened the annals of Louisiana and Mississippi and South Carolina. Where fraud will suffice to keep them in power, the Southern Democratic leaders do not countenance murder. But as neither fraud nor force do they hesitate in order to gain power or to keep hundreds of negroes have been murdered in Georgia, but no white man has ever been

## "THE GEORGIA PLAN."

HOW THE TILDEN REFORMERS ACT. GEORGIA'S TROUBLESOME MAJORITIES—THE REIGN OF TERROR—SUCCEEDED BY A REIGN OF FRAUD—GEORGIA'S TERN FRAUDULENT ELECTION PLANS FOR DISFRANCHISING THE REPUBLICANS—THE FIRST AND SECOND DISTRICTS OF GEORGIA EXAMINED—HOW THEIR TRICKS ARE EXECUTED.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 1, 1876.

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4. Morgan Phillips.  
 5. J. Franklin DeBolt.  
 6. Mark J. Ivorra.  
 7. Duane.  
 8. 109. Democrat 100.



operations of the United States Sub-T

NO. 2.	since the beginning of the year, compared with the return for the corresponding periods of last year:	
5. 4339	<i>Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.</i>	
6. 4340	Week ending last Saturday .....	\$3,401,311
7. 4341	Corresponding week last year .....	2,847,017
8. 4342	Since Jan. 1 this year .....	220,484 47
9. 4343	Corresponding period last year .....	380,672,503
10. 4344	Since Jan. 1, 1876 .....	106%
11. 4345	Gold Dec. 4, 1875 .....	114%
12. 4346	<i>Exports of Domestic Produce.</i>	
13. 4347	Week ending last Tuesday .....	\$6,138,325
14. 4348	Corresponding week last year .....	5,545,334
15. 4349	Since Jan. 1 this year .....	2,640,348 74
16. 4350	Corresponding period last year .....	2,331,116
17. 4351	<i>Exports of Gold and Silver.</i>	
18. 4352	Week ending last Saturday .....	\$661,119
19. 4353	Corresponding week last year .....	351,056
20. 4354	Since Jan. 1 this year .....	42,133 73
21. 4355	Corresponding period last year .....	67,183 32
22. 4356	<i>Receipts for Customs.</i>	
23. 4357	Week ending Dec. 2, 1876 .....	\$1,559,495
24. 4358	Corresponding week last year .....	1,203,073
25. 4359	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 2, 1876 .....	12,925,535
26. 4360	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 2, 1875 .....	10,343,543
27. 4361	<i>Gold Interest Paid out by the Sub-Treasury.</i>	
28. 4362	Week ending Dec. 2, 1876 .....	\$128,919
29. 4363	Corresponding week last year .....	244,747
30. 4364	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 2, 1876 .....	5,317,735
31. 4365	From Jan. 1 to Dec. 2, 1875 .....	15,123,730
32. 4366	<i>RIOTOUS CONDUCT IN A THEATRE.</i>	

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gard to them might be considered. Meanwhile, they were to be patient and wait for the result.

Prisoner Purdy appeared greatly astounded at the severity of his sentence.

"I am not," said the companion, the gentleman who was assaulted by Purdy, asked Mr. Vaughan to impose a fine instead of the imprisonment.

"I have thought," he would take time to consider the application.

"At the conclusion of the day's business, the prisoner Purdy was again brought into court, and addressing him, Mr. Vaughan said it was a very gross case, and he was not sure that, in the future, he would not be obliged to impose a longer term. As, however, applicant was the person assaulted, he would alter the punishment to a fine of \$5.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

The *Northmond Christian Advocate* publishes the following, received by a private telegram from Missouri, from McFarland being a sister of Gen. Jubal A. Early: "By the accidental upsetting of a coal-oil lamp at the parsonage in the evening, 7 o'clock, Brother McFarland and family were horribly burned. His daughter, seven or eight years of age, was severely injured. The physician says cannot live. [Since dead.] Brother McFarland, trying to save his wife, suffered severely. Two of his fingers have been amputated. He is suffering greatly. Mrs. McFarland and their three children are in a very bad way. Their lives are not thought to be dangerous. All kind physicians and kind friends could do has been in and in the neighborhood. The physician has cast a gloom over our entire community."

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BORON, Dec. 9.—There has been more inquiry for the *Bismuth Wool* than for any other. Prices are very firm, with sales at full current rates. The stocks are small. The following are the prices for the Ohio and Pennsylvania hares: 125,000 lbs., at 47c. for XX; 100 lbs. 46c. for B; Ohio; 43c. for B; and 42c. for B. The following are the prices for the same more than were inquired for. Sales, 154,000 M.

78 1/2  
 197 1/2  
 73 3/4  
 15 1/4  
 24 7/8  
 106 1/8  
 61  
 198 1/2  
 foreign  
 and the

contain 1,800; New Hampshire XX 42c. Combing  
 and delaine in steady demand; prices steady and  
 firm. 197 1/2 1900 D. B. at 33c. 197 1/2 Washed  
 240c. For Unwashed, and choice lots coming at  
 55c. 207 1/2. Pulled firm, and desirable lots of Super  
 stock; sales 192 1/2 1900 D. B. at 33c. 197 1/2 Sales Cal  
 formula have been 849,000 lb.; Fall 11c. 228c. Spring  
 210c. 237 1/2. The stock is comparatively small.

**PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.**

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 2.—The printing-cloths market  
 closed firm at an advance on the previous day. The  
 week's business was not very active, and the stock  
 on hand is heavy; the sales of the week total an 89,500



**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTERLY, FARCES**  
**and Negro COMICALITIES.**



100

THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HAS ORDERED THAT

*(continued)*





WASHINGTON.

THE OPENING OF THE SESSION.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FIRST DAY—PROBABLE NON-TRANSMISSION OF THE MESSAGE TUESDAY—FORMALITIES ONLY EXPECTED IN THE SENATE—SIGNS OF IMPERFECTION IN THE HOUSE—A SENATE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS FOR TO-DAY—THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR SPEAKER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The President's message will not be sent to Congress until Tuesday. The President has chosen to delay it one day. It is very possible that in any event the House might not be organized to-morrow in time to receive the message, so that withholding it for a day will cause no delay. The House will have ample time to-morrow to discuss the various resolutions that are expected to be offered, as the election of Speaker and the formalities of organization will occupy not more than one hour. The Senate after meeting will remain in session only for the offering of bills and resolutions, and for the formalities of appointing a joint committee to wait upon the President with the information of the organization of Congress, and will then adjourn until Tuesday. The programme for the day in the House is by no means settled. There are a great number of resolutions, either drawn or proposed, touching investigation of the recent elections and the political situation, and it is also rumored to-night, that one or two wild members have resolutions directing the Committee on the Judiciary to determine whether the President can be impeached for the use of the troops in South Carolina. If the House should be left loose to do whatever the individual members might desire, the day would be little better than a riot. It is probable, however, that soon after the organization is effected some member will move an adjournment, which will be carried, and the offering of resolutions will then be out for another day. The leaders do not seem inclined to take any action until they have heard the President's message, and perhaps not until the result of the vote of the Electoral College on Wednesday has been ascertained. There is a good deal of doubt and speculation as to the purpose of the message, and the Democrats, and it will doubtless be the policy of the leaders to prevent expressions from the side of the House, through resolutions or speeches, until some harmony can be brought about among the rank and file. There are some intimations, however, that, in spite of all resistance, the party machine cannot be suppressed even for a single day.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Booth will act in "Richard III." at the Lyceum Theatre, to-night. "King Lear" will be brought out at Booth's Theatre, this evening. "The Crabbed Age" is to be made known at the Grand Opera House, this evening. The last performance of "As You Like It" may be attended at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, this evening. Mr. De Viro has received a telegram from Mme. di Marsa, dated Melbourne, Dec. 1, and announcing that her departure for California would be on Wednesday. Miss Neilson terminated her Cincinnati engagement Saturday evening. On Wednesday she appeared for the first time in this country as "Viola in 'Twelfth Night.'" The *Enquirer* devotes much space to a careful analysis of the performance, and mentions that the actress was thrice called before the curtain during the representation. A Chicago newspaper recently made known that the expected visit of Mr. Strakoske's operatic troupe occasioned quite a flutter among the "grand mothers of the city," and that these ladies had requested their grandchildren to get their opera-wraps in readiness that they might see for themselves "what sort of a actor they admired in bygone days."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A M. barometer has risen east of the Mississippi, and continued north-west wind, no change in temperature. Clear weather in the Southern States, and partly cloudy weather, with light snow, in the lake region, the interior of the Middle States, and the northern portion of New-England. Generally clear weather continues in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, with decidedly high barometer. The winds have shifted to easterly and southerly in Texas and the Upper Missouri Valley. The heavy fall has fallen six inches at Pittsburg and ten inches at Augusta. For New-England and the Middle States clear or partly cloudy weather, with easterly or southerly winds, with rising barometer and stationary or slight rise in temperature. The rivers will remain stationary. The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy:

1875.	1876.
3 A. M. 18°	33°
6 A. M. 18°	33°
9 A. M. 18°	33°
12 M. 18°	33°
3 P. M. 18°	33°
6 P. M. 18°	33°
9 P. M. 18°	33°
12 M. 18°	33°
3 P. M. 18°	33°
6 P. M. 18°	33°
9 P. M. 18°	33°
12 M. 18°	33°

Year. 1875. 1876.

THE PRECURSOR'S INSTRUMENT.

WHY RANDALL IS TO BE CHOSEN SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE—THE BLATANT ASSERTION OF AN ILLEGAL PRINCIPLE—AN ATTEMPT TO HOLD THE TWENTY-SECOND JOINT RULE TO BE STILL IN FORCE—THE RAILROAD WRECKERS' DESIGN TO WRECK THE GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The election of Randall as speaker is the expression not only of Mr. Tilden's will, but of a party policy. Randall holds that the twenty-second joint rule is still in force. He takes the position that some past Congress having adopted joint rules they can never be repealed till both Houses agree in the action. It requires, according to his view, that both Houses of this Congress should concur in changing joint rules adopted in a former Congress; but the vote of one House is sufficient to deprive a State of its voice in the election of a President. This is believed by many Republicans to be the ground on which the Democrats have decided to make a final stand, and Mr. Randall is chosen Speaker because he loudly asserts the continuation of the rule, and because it is believed, as a Democratic paper expresses it, that he is physically able to "bull-dog" the President of the Senate. Neither Mr. Cox nor Mr. Sawyer now holds that the twenty-second rule is in force. They may of course change their minds; but it is evident that at present the House is very much divided on this question. In the Senate, the Democrats never opposed the view that the rules ceased with the last Congress. The position of the Republicans is that each Congress makes its own joint rules, and neither branch is compelled to take a ready-made act because they had been previously in use. The House, by adopting the joint rules anew, gave its

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

VARIOUS PREPARATIONS ACTIVELY PROSECUTED BY BOTH RUSSIA AND TURKEY—FORTIFICATIONS AT WIDIN AND OTHER POINTS—POSITION OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A Reuter telegram from Zaria reports that the Miridites have taken up arms in favor of the Montenegrins, and the order for the removal of the Turkish troops from the vicinity of the town has therefore been suspended.

London's dispatch from Santar, Albania, states that the Russian Consul there has packed up the archives of the consulate, and is ready to leave in case of war.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg to the *Telegraph* asserts that the Russian Government has ordered twenty millions of cartridges in the United States.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A despatch from Pesth says it is reported that the Turkish Government is making preparations for the struggle with terrible earnestness. Fortifiable fortifications are going up at Widin, Rastchuk, Silistria, and Tchemala, and artillery is being sent to those places. The Russians are hurrying their preparations to take the field. The troops which were quartered around Kischeneff were to have been concentrated on the Pruth by Dec. 15.

The *Opinion* of Paris, is assured that the Marquis of Salisbury's declarations exclude the idea of war on the part of England. War between Russia and Turkey may be expected. In such event it is believed England will occupy important points in Egypt to secure her Asiatic possessions.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says with a view to regulating the co-operation of Serbia and Montenegro with Russia's diplomatic agents have been sent by the two foreign ministers, Count Scherzer and Count de Selys-Longchamps, to the city with their staffs of officers. Montenegro is in a position to furnish 15,000 men, and 50,000 rifles are said to be at the disposal of the Montenegrin army. The Montenegrin army is to be reassembled on Dec. 31. In face of these transactions, Russia repudiates the intention of promoting Pan-Slavic aspirations.

The Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says mobilized Russian regiments are being successively sent north by the officers of the Imperial Russian Army. The armed men will be on the Pruth ready to cross. Eighty-four military hospitals have been formed, capable of receiving 52,000 men. In several provinces of Russia the inhabitants have been ordered to furnish lists of the whole and other similar articles in their possession. It is supposed, in the event of a prolonged war the metals will be seized and scrip given in return.

According to the *German Slavonic Press*, British naval officers have been appointed to command all Turkish war-boats.

A special from Odessa to the *Daily News* reports that the Porte has sent a circular in reply to Prince Gortschakoff, which is not favorable to peace. Turkey is pushing forward its new constitution, although repeatedly warned that they are attempting to act upon the conference. They are also using every effort to induce the Greeks and Armenians to make a demonstration in favor of the Porte.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

DEBATE IN THE SPANISH SENATE—ADVERSE CRITICISM OF CONCHA ON THE WAR POLICY, AND A SHARP RETORT BY THE FOREIGN MINISTER.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—In the Senate yesterday Marshal Concha attempted to demonstrate the uselessness of the loan for Cuba. He contended the dispatching of excessive naval forces to Cuba to conquer 5,000 insurgents; admitted the difficulty of exterminating the insurgents, on account of their mode of warfare, and recommended that they be isolated in the woods and kept there. The Minister of Foreign Affairs retorted that Marshal Concha had not fulfilled what in Cuba any of the promises he made when he was appointed Commander in Chief of the island.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

THE FURNAL ESCORT QUESTION—PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTERS TO-DAY.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from Paris, dated Saturday evening, says the most serious point in the ministerial crisis at present is Minister Marce's acceptance, in the name of the Government, of the order of the day adopted by the Deputies, expressing confidence that in the matter of military escort at funerals of members of the Legion of Honor the Government will in future respect liberty of conscience and the equality of all citizens. On this order the Government had no time to deliberate, and its adoption is a direct vote of censure against the Minister of War, who with other Ministers feels aggrieved. A dispatch dated Paris, Sunday, says the members of the Cabinet held a meeting to-day. It is believed that their resignation will be announced officially to-morrow, but the Ministers will remain in office until their successors are appointed.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

GALES ON THE BRITISH COAST—FLOODS IN MANY PLACES—DISASTERS TO SHIPPING—THE INDIAN CYCLONE—THE LOSS OF LIFE UNDETERMINED.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A terrible gale has prevailed throughout the British Isles since Saturday. Floods are reported in many places, and have caused much damage. There have been numerous disasters to shipping on the coast, with considerable loss of life. The waters of the Thames are very high, and a disastrous overflow is feared. The *Times* contains a dispatch saying the eastern districts of Bombay are reported to be rapidly recovering from the effects of the cyclone. The damage to crops is less than was expected, but the loss of life has probably been underestimated. Ninety per cent. of the plover cattle have been lost. Sickness prevails, but fears of desolation are removed.

SHIELDS, Dec. 4.—The freight steamer *Prince* has foundered in the storm; all on board, 14 in number, are lost.

NEW-YORK AND THE CENTENNIAL.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF AWARDS DECREED TO CITIZENS OF THIS CITY AND STATE.

The following awards to citizens of this City and State is taken from a supplemental list, just decreed by the United States Centennial Commission, on the recommendation of the Committee on Appeal:

Group No. 1.—Union Rock Drill Company, No. 10 Cortlandt street, rock drill.

The Waring Rock Drill Company, rock drill, No. 10 Cortlandt street, rock drill.

Group No. 2.—James Carr, parian, malacca, and C. C. wares.

Group No. 3.—Heldo & Wirtz, almoned paste for the Centennial, No. 10 Cortlandt street, rock drill.

Group No. 4.—D. F. Albert, decorated occasion.

Group No. 5.—Henry Mallard, dragages.

Group No. 6.—J. E. Hetherington, Cherry Valley, N. Y., honey and wax.

Group No. 7.—Green, hand-latching box.

Group No. 8.—Osborn Manufacturing Company, animal and bird cages.

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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

VARIOUS PREPARATIONS ACTIVELY PROSECUTED BY BOTH RUSSIA AND TURKEY—FORTIFICATIONS AT WIDIN AND OTHER POINTS—POSITION OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A Reuter telegram from Zaria reports that the Miridites have taken up arms in favor of the Montenegrins, and the order for the removal of the Turkish troops from the vicinity of the town has therefore been suspended.

London's dispatch from Santar, Albania, states that the Russian Consul there has packed up the archives of the consulate, and is ready to leave in case of war.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg to the *Telegraph* asserts that the Russian Government has ordered twenty millions of cartridges in the United States.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A despatch from Pesth says it is reported that the Turkish Government is making preparations for the struggle with terrible earnestness. Fortifiable fortifications are going up at Widin, Rastchuk, Silistria, and Tchemala, and artillery is being sent to those places. The Russians are hurrying their preparations to take the field. The troops which were quartered around Kischeneff were to have been concentrated on the Pruth by Dec. 15.

The *Opinion* of Paris, is assured that the Marquis of Salisbury's declarations exclude the idea of war on the part of England. War between Russia and Turkey may be expected. In such event it is believed England will occupy important points in Egypt to secure her Asiatic possessions.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says with a view to regulating the co-operation of Serbia and Montenegro with Russia's diplomatic agents have been sent by the two foreign ministers, Count Scherzer and Count de Selys-Longchamps, to the city with their staffs of officers. Montenegro is in a position to furnish 15,000 men, and 50,000 rifles are said to be at the disposal of the Montenegrin army. The Montenegrin army is to be reassembled on Dec. 31. In face of these transactions, Russia repudiates the intention of promoting Pan-Slavic aspirations.

The Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says mobilized Russian regiments are being successively sent north by the officers of the Imperial Russian Army. The armed men will be on the Pruth ready to cross. Eighty-four military hospitals have been formed, capable of receiving 52,000 men. In several provinces of Russia the inhabitants have been ordered to furnish lists of the whole and other similar articles in their possession. It is supposed, in the event of a prolonged war the metals will be seized and scrip given in return.

According to the *German Slavonic Press*, British naval officers have been appointed to command all Turkish war-boats.

A special from Odessa to the *Daily News* reports that the Porte has sent a circular in reply to Prince Gortschakoff, which is not favorable to peace. Turkey is pushing forward its new constitution, although repeatedly warned that they are attempting to act upon the conference. They are also using every effort to induce the Greeks and Armenians to make a demonstration in favor of the Porte.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

DEBATE IN THE SPANISH SENATE—ADVERSE CRITICISM OF CONCHA ON THE WAR POLICY, AND A SHARP RETORT BY THE FOREIGN MINISTER.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—In the Senate yesterday Marshal Concha attempted to demonstrate the uselessness of the loan for Cuba. He contended the dispatching of excessive naval forces to Cuba to conquer 5,000 insurgents; admitted the difficulty of exterminating the insurgents, on account of their mode of warfare, and recommended that they be isolated in the woods and kept there. The Minister of Foreign Affairs retorted that Marshal Concha had not fulfilled what in Cuba any of the promises he made when he was appointed Commander in Chief of the island.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

THE FURNAL ESCORT QUESTION—PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTERS TO-DAY.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from Paris, dated Saturday evening, says the most serious point in the ministerial crisis at present is Minister Marce's acceptance, in the name of the Government, of the order of the day adopted by the Deputies, expressing confidence that in the matter of military escort at funerals of members of the Legion of Honor the Government will in future respect liberty of conscience and the equality of all citizens. On this order the Government had no time to deliberate, and its adoption is a direct vote of censure against the Minister of War, who with other Ministers feels aggrieved. A dispatch dated Paris, Sunday, says the members of the Cabinet held a meeting to-day. It is believed that their resignation will be announced officially to-morrow, but the Ministers will remain in office until their successors are appointed.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

GALES ON THE BRITISH COAST—FLOODS IN MANY PLACES—DISASTERS TO SHIPPING—THE INDIAN CYCLONE—THE LOSS OF LIFE UNDETERMINED.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A terrible gale has prevailed throughout the British Isles since Saturday. Floods are reported in many places, and have caused much damage. There have been numerous disasters to shipping on the coast, with considerable loss of life. The waters of the Thames are very high, and a disastrous overflow is feared. The *Times* contains a dispatch saying the eastern districts of Bombay are reported to be rapidly recovering from the effects of the cyclone. The damage to crops is less than was expected, but the loss of life has probably been underestimated. Ninety per cent. of the plover cattle have been lost. Sickness prevails, but fears of desolation are removed.

SHIELDS, Dec. 4.—The freight steamer *Prince* has foundered in the storm; all on board, 14 in number, are lost.

NEW-YORK AND THE CENTENNIAL.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF AWARDS DECREED TO CITIZENS OF THIS CITY AND STATE.

The following awards to citizens of this City and State is taken from a supplemental list, just decreed by the United States Centennial Commission, on the recommendation of the Committee on Appeal:

Group No. 1.—Union Rock Drill Company, No. 10 Cortlandt street, rock drill.

The Waring Rock Drill Company, rock drill, No. 10 Cortlandt street, rock drill.

Group No. 2.—James Carr, parian, malacca, and C. C. wares.

Group No. 3.—Heldo & Wirtz, almoned paste for the Centennial, No. 10 Cortlandt street, rock drill.

Group No. 4.—D. F. Albert, decorated occasion.

Group No. 5.—Henry Mallard, dragages.

Group No. 6.—J. E. Hetherington, Cherry Valley, N. Y., honey and wax.

Group No. 7.—Green, hand-latching box.

Group No. 8.—Osborn Manufacturing Company, animal and bird cages.

Group No. 9.—Clayton, self-rotating crib.

Group No. 10.—G. Gunther, bird cages.

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Group No. 38.—J.







## A MISSEMENT

and I. R. M. express trains from Grand Central  
Depot arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.  
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.







The naval magazine at Ellers, Iceland, in the harbor of Hvalfjörður, is situated in a very favorable position. It should be reduced to places of deposit of ammunition for ships fitting for sea. There is in the harbor very much of the same kind of buildings, which should be reduced to places of deposit of ammunition for ships fitting for sea. There is in the harbor very much of the same kind of buildings, which should be reduced to places of deposit of ammunition for ships fitting for sea. There is in the harbor very much of the same kind of buildings, which should be reduced to places of deposit of ammunition for ships fitting for sea.











## The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 5, 1876.

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

**FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.**—The School for Scandal. Mr. C. C. Conant, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Hartman, Miss Davidson.

**UNION SQUARE THEATRE.**—Miss Melton—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neill, Mr. J. H. Stoddard.

**WALLACE'S THEATRE.**—The Shagbushers. Mr. Dion Bonicault, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dym.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.**—King Lear. Mr. Lawe, Mrs. Barrett, Mr. K. L. Davenport, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

**LYCUM THEATRE.**—Richard II. Mr. Edwin Booth, Mr. F. Robinson, Mr. Milnes Lovick, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

**GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.**—Charles and Mrs. J. B. Atwater, Miss Little Allen.

**WELLS GARDEN.**—Ballet. Mr. W. A. Crane, Miss V. Bowers, Miss Eliza Weatherly, Miss Marshall.

**WELLS WONDER THEATRE.**—Prestidigitation, Magic, and Humor. Mr. Robert Hall, Miss Heller.

**PARK THEATRE.**—Mousetrap. Mr. Thomas Whipple, Mr. T. L. Morris, Miss Lotta, Miss Anna Edmundson.

**GILMORE'S GARDEN.**—P. T. Barnum's Museum, Circus, and Menagerie. Afternoon and evening.

**NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.**—Rare and Curious Fish and Marine Animals. St. Mark's Place. Day and evening.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**—Grand Novelty and Variety Entertainment.

**RAIGL THEATRE.**—New York as it Was and Is—Variety.

**KELLY & LEON'S HALL.**—Minstrelsy and Comicalities.

**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.**—Minstrelsy, Farces and Negro Comicalities.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraced announcements of quacks and medical pretenses, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES on any terms. Terms cash in advance.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 2 00  
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 3 00  
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 1 20

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## NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In cases we require the writer's name and address, not publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The arrogance and bad temper of Mr. RANDALL's speech on taking the chair, and the contempt of parliamentary precedent displayed in his first ruling as Speaker, give the key-note to a session likely to be marked, on the part of the Democrats, by a great deal of turbulence, demagogism, and reckless partisanship. There is some reason to hope that the Democratic Senators will behave more rationally than their party associates in the House, and there is, of course, the certainty that the overbearing tactics by which the popular branch of Congress will be controlled will lead to several discredit and ridiculous blunders. But it is evident that the Walling and bluster of the Confederate "Colonels," who were so successful in making a bear garden of the House at frequent intervals last Winter, will be reinforced by some of the choicest efforts of Northern demagogues during the present session. The House will be conducted like the Democratic campaign, in reliance upon sharp practice, braggadocio, and the brute force of unreasoning party discipline.

This can be asserted with all the more confidence, inasmuch as the Democratic majority in the House is evidently prepared to take its orders from Gramercy Park, or in the case of the temporary disability of the occupant of the Tilden mansion, from his assistant "nincompoops" in Liberty street. The lying dispatch sent out on the authority of Mr. Hewitt, in regard to the President's view of the Louisiana election, bore the stamp of fabrication from head-quarters, as does also his other dispatch on the position of the President relative to South Carolina and his proposal to attempt to mislead some of the Presidential Electors into the belief that Gov. HAYES has withdrawn. Mr. HEWITT's action in Congress yesterday, in moving for the appointment of committees of the House to investigate the conduct of the election in South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida, was evidently part of the pre-arranged Tilden programme. Mr. Hewitt was good enough to save trouble by handing the Speaker a list of names to be selected for the South Carolina investigation, and will doubtless have the other committees ready for Mr. RANDALL at the opening of to-day's session. For a party which has no policy of its own, this is a better plan than having in permanent session an advisory caucus which could never agree, or than being compelled to adopt the policy of their opponents. The plan may, of course, have a disastrous effect on the vitality of the Democratic Party, though, as that organization has long continued to exist without any convictions to speak of, it may survive the ordeal of a Tilden dictatorship longer than might be expected.

A series of more than usually idiotic resolutions was passed at last night's meeting of the Tammany Society. The Schemers claim the credit of saving the country, in the past, from "centralization and destruction," and are ready to save it again if it will only listen to them. The spectacle of the Legislature of a sovereign State coerced by Federal bayonets moves them to righteous anger, as does also the action of the Returning Boards of Louisiana and Florida in "arbitrarily disfranchising whole parishes." How they obtained the piece of information on which the latter phrase is founded does not appear, and probably does not greatly matter. In these days the intellectual level of Tammany

Hall is quite as contemptible as its moral status, and that is saying a good deal.

The Tammany Society seems to have got an inside view of the deliberations of the Louisiana Returning Board, which has been denied to people on the spot. The decision of the board has not yet been announced, and whether "whole parishes" will be disfranchised, "arbitrarily" or otherwise, will not be known till this evening. Tammany Hall probably reflects the current Democratic sentiment in assuming that the board will do the duty which the law imposes upon it, and will thus necessarily declare that no legal election has been held in those parishes where fraud and intimidation have been practiced according to an organized system, and with results fatal to the deliberate choice of the people. That such a decision is expected is plain from the Democratic scheme to give the Tilden Electors certificates signed by McENERY, with the view of furnishing a ground for contesting the validity of the vote cast by the Electors legally chosen.

Certain good people are indulging in rather unnecessary apprehension over the possibility that some perfectly virtuous Elector may be tempted to listen to the Mephistophelian suggestion in last week's *Nation*, and, by casting his vote for a third Presidential candidate, throw the election into the House of Representatives. It needed a lively imagination to pitch upon the author of the *Biglow Papers* as a likely candidate for the infamous distinction of turning traitor at the very crisis of battle. *Hosea Biglow* would have found a very brief way to characterize such a person without going much "further" than his "Testament," and would, in equally emphatic fashion, have found a name for the author of the precious suggestion, who shares with John P. Robinson the belief that "they didn't know everything" down in Judee. Mr. LOWELL briefly says that there is but one course open to an honest man who has been chosen to perform a designated task as Presidential Elector, and that is to vote according to the understanding at the time he was nominated. It was, perhaps, fitting that it should have been reserved for the most pretentious of "independent" journals to hint that there was a way in which any Elector who shared its opinions might, while professing honest intentions, earn an infamy as enduring as that of BENEDICT ARNOLD.

Both the Colorado Senators were admitted without question by the Senate yesterday. The House, which is evidently affected by the prevailing Democratic craze on the subject of quibbles about Electoral votes, referred the case of the Colorado Representative to a committee. Mr. SCOTT WIRE, a Democratic light-weight from Illinois, gravely announced his doubts as to whether Colorado were really in the Union. This proceeding is a petty piece of meanness, by which the Democracy intend to be revenged for their defeat in the new State; it is merely characteristic of the little politicians who manage the House majority, and is worth a passing comment. If a precedent in such a case is needed, one will be found in the instance of Nevada. That State was admitted by proclamation, in 1864, and the Representative was sworn in and given his seat without opposition when he presented his credentials at the beginning of the second session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

## THE SITUATION AT COLUMBIA.

Yesterday's proceedings in South Carolina falsified any expectation that may have been entertained as to an amicable solution of the difficulties which environ the Legislature and obstruct the performance of its duties. The rival Houses, though assembling in the same hall, maintained their separate organization in a spirit of reciprocal defiance, and the only wonder is, that a contest pregnant with peril, after having been kept up for four consecutive days, finally ended without bloodshed. The situation is changed, but the peril remains, and only vigilance and promptitude on the part of Gen. ROGER can avert more serious strife than has yet occurred.

To judge of the relative merits of parties in the entanglement caused by the conflicting pretensions of two Houses, it is necessary to reach a positive conclusion in regard to the legality of the ground on which they respectively stand. The presumption is altogether in favor of the Republican House, presided over by Speaker MACKAY, and for obvious reasons. All the noise made about "bayonets," when the Legislature assembled a week ago, cannot conceal the simple fact that no impediment was thrown in the way of members of either party holding certificates of the Board of Canvassers, and that the only persons against whom any form of authority was exercised were the eight representatives of Edgefield and Laurens, in which counties, the board had decided, no valid election took place. Not a soldier would have been near the Capitol had not the Democrats publicly avowed a determination to seat these members by force, and the much-abused Federal interference amounted to nothing more than rendering such assistance as the Governor sought to enable the State to prevent the consummation of a plan fatal to everything like legitimate authority. The whole body of Democrats made common cause with the eight persons claiming to represent the non-recognized counties, and refused to participate in the organization of the House. They became seceders. Their absence, however, left a majority of all the legal members still present in the House, and the latter proceeded with the work of organization, and the transaction of business. From that moment the legality of the Republican House seems unquestionable. It was the House of Representatives. Its title cannot be impaired by the separate action of a minority of its members, who for their own purposes went through the farce of organizing a House and electing a Speaker of their own. Talk as they may, their House is a bogus body, so far as the possession of legislative authority is concerned, and anything it does carries no more lawful weight than attacks to the doings of an ordinary partisan caucus.

The members of the bogus House appear

to have realized the untenableness of the ground they had assumed, or the trick to which they resorted to secure the hall of the regular House would not have been attempted. They got in, however, and with the eight non-certificated members, held their seats, day and night, and with sham Speaker in the lawful Speaker's chair. WALLACE, as the occupant of Speaker MACKAY's place, and the persons without certificates from Edgefield and Laurens, were riotous intruders. They had no better title to the seats they occupied than would be possessed by any other nine men who might be picked up in the streets of Columbia. But there they were, with all the Democratic members sustaining them. The officers of the regular House were powerless. Their authority was defied, and they had no force at their command that could cope with the Democrats. It was plain that this condition of things could not last long, and equally plain that the only two modes of ending it were the quiet withdrawal of the intruders present, or their expulsion by some power strong enough to crush any idea of resistance which the Democratic members might have entertained. At this distance it seems surprising that the issue was not met as soon as possible after the difficulty occurred. The point reached yesterday should have been reached within twenty-four hours after WALLACE, the usurping Speaker, and the eight intruders, set at naught the legal organized House. The delay gave an impression of hesitation and weakness—the qualities most of all to be shunned when dealing with armed and disciplined enemies of the law. However, the temporizing ceased yesterday. Gov. CAMBERLAND, in compliance with a resolution adopted by the House, and conveyed by Speaker MACKAY, called into service a hundred special constables, with the view of ejecting the intruders. Alone, even these would have been unequal to the task, for the town is crowded with WADE HAMPTON's riflemen, who wait but for a word to shed the blood of his opponents. It had been intimated to Mr. WALLACE that other aid was at hand, and the Democrats withdrew, not in obedience to State authority, but were careful to explain, but "solely because it was known to be backed by Federal soldiers." Even this knowledge did not reconcile the intruders from Edgefield and Laurens to their expulsion, their own inclination evidently being toward resistance without regard to consequences. A threat was uttered that before leaving the hall the Democrats would kill as many Republican members as might be necessary to destroy the legal quorum; but the proximity of the Federal troops cooled the belligerent zeal of the intruders, and they and the whole body of seceders once more retired to Carolina Hall to discuss the next step in their revolutionary programme.

The situation is evidently critical. Our special correspondent telegraphs that Columbia is filled with armed men, who are "lodged in public halls and at the fair ground," that "every train which has reached Columbia to-day has been filled with armed men," that "they are organized in companies and march under the order of Captains, Lieutenants, &c." Why are these men assembled? On what pretense does Mr. WADE HAMPTON summon his fighting supporters from all parts of the State when a coup is to be attempted? If he and his party really were, as they pretend to be, anxious to obey the law and preserve the peace, what need can they have for thousands of men armed to the teeth, and ready at a moment's notice to do any desperate deed? The constant presence of excited crowds, with rifles, revolvers, and knives, is a menace to public order, and to the legally constituted authorities of the State, which should silence complaints about Federal interference, and nerve those to whom alone the Governor can appeal to do their whole duty in a manner that shall leave no room for doubt. We have no respect for that affectation of horror at the idea of interference which looks on silently while violent partisans play their help brute force sufficient to cut the throats of all the Republicans in Columbia. Distrust of the military power is well, but only on the supposition that the civil power is adequate to the maintenance of order and liberty. It is contemptible, if it became the pretext for enabling mob power to grow unchecked and attain its ends without hindrance or risk. The choice at Columbia last Tuesday and again yesterday was between surrender to an outrageous abuse in this way. For a Republican Senate to propose to exercise such a power is only to tempt the Democrats to do likewise. However sure we may be that the Republicans would exercise it justly and wisely, we may be equally sure that the Democrats would use it dishonestly and oppressively. It is not worth while to put a club in their hands to beat out our own brains.

It is equally plain that, in the hands of a Congress similar to the present House, such powers would be abused. There would be no strict limits to their action, no means of fastening responsibility upon them, nothing for which they could be called to account. It would be impossible for Congress, however honest its intent, to ascertain exactly the number of citizens whose right of suffrage was involuntarily abridged. The motives which influence the exercise of that right are numerous, complex, undefined, and often indirect. It may be rendered from indifference, or from bribery, or from fear. If Congress is to assume the power of saying which of these motives operated in any given case, and how many men were affected, no power exists anywhere to review or correct its decision, and an evil-disposed partisan body might easily perpetrate an outrageous abuse in this way. For a Republican Senate to propose to exercise such a power is only to tempt the Democrats to do likewise. However sure we may be that the Republicans would exercise it justly and wisely, we may be equally sure that the Democrats would use it dishonestly and oppressively. It is not worth while to put a club in their hands to beat out our own brains.

## THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT IN A NEW LIGHT.

It has doubtless occurred to a great many persons who have read the story of the practical disfranchisement of the negroes in several of the Southern States, that it was an aggravation of injustice that the very men who committed the wrong had held their power in the National Government increased by the emancipation of the class whom they are now oppressing. Under slavery, the negroes did not vote, but, on the other hand, only three-fifths of their number were included in the basis of representation. In other words, supposing 130,000 to be the population which conferred the title to one Representative, a State with 650,000 slaves within its borders was allowed to send but three Representatives to Congress on the strength of that class. But when the slaves were freed, the same State, with the same number of negroes among its people, became entitled to two more Representatives. If the negroes were permitted to cast a free vote, they would select their own representatives; but if the whites are to be allowed to deprive enough of them of the suffrage to control the majorities wherever they wish, it is plain that the negroes are politically no better off than they were in slavery, while the power of the whites has been increased by two-thirds of that which rightfully belongs to the blacks.

It was for the purpose of preventing this glaring injustice that the fourteenth amend-

ment was added to the Constitution. This amendment said, in substance, that if the whites would not allow the negro to vote, they should not vote for him; if the blacks were not enfranchised and permitted to take part in electing their own Representatives, they should not be counted in the basis of representation. It is in view of the notorious fact that the blacks were not, in several of the States, allowed to exercise their right of suffrage, that Senator EDMUNDS has introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges to inquire and report; 1, whether the right to vote of any male inhabitants of the United States, twenty-one years of age, has been denied or abridged; 2, to what extent; 3, by what means, and 4, for what purpose. The inquiry is a perfectly proper one. The well-known general facts in the case show so gross an outrage, with such serious mischief as its consequence, that the exact nature and extent of the wrong ought to be investigated by Congress, and since the majority of the House is indifferent to the matter and rather enjoys the villainy which has been perpetrated, it remains for the Senate to examine into it. The country is entitled to the truth in regard to this subject, and an inquest by the Senate is, so far as now appears, the only sufficient means of obtaining it.

But while this is the case, it ought to be borne in mind that the fourteenth amendment cannot be said to have been intended to apply to such denial and abridgment of the right of suffrage as has taken place in the South during the recent canvass. The amendment was the last step toward securing the enfranchisement of the negroes by constitutional provisions, and was in effect tentative in its character. It was substantially proposed to leave to the Southern States, controlled by their white citizens, the determination of the question of negro suffrage. On the one hand, it was decided by the fourteenth amendment that if these States would not give the blacks the suffrage, they should lose so much of their representation in Congress and the Electoral College as had been previously based on their negro population. On the other hand, they were promised that that portion of their representation should be increased by two-thirds if they would give the vote to the negroes. Under this amendment it becomes the duty of Congress to distribute representation according as the right of suffrage was extended and enjoyed or denied and abridged in each State. The question then arises, How is Congress to ascertain that fact? Is it to be by consulting the laws of the several States regarding the suffrage, or by an examination of the proportion of citizens who actually vote at any given election? Our own opinion is decided that it was by the former method, and by that alone, and that any resort to the second method would be establishing a dangerous precedent, and wresting the provisions of the Constitution from their proper meaning in a most harmful manner. The extent to which suffrage is denied or abridged by law can be definitely ascertained and precisely stated. Nothing is left to the discretion of Congress. The terms of denial or abridgment are on the statute book of the State; the number of citizens otherwise qualified to which they apply can be enumerated, and the application of the Constitution becomes a matter of simple mathematical calculation. But if Congress is to take account of the number of persons who do not vote, and to determine why they did not vote, at any specified election, and is to be guided thereby in fixing the number of representatives, it is plain that their powers can be tremendously abused.

It is equally plain that, in the hands of a Congress similar to the present House, such powers would be abused. There would be no strict limits to their action, no means of fastening responsibility upon them, nothing for which they could be called to account. It would be impossible for Congress, however honest its intent, to ascertain exactly the number of citizens whose right of suffrage was involuntarily abridged. The motives which influence the exercise of that right are numerous, complex, undefined, and often indirect. It may be rendered from indifference, or from bribery, or from fear. If Congress is to assume the power of saying which of these motives operated in any given case, and how many men were affected, no power exists anywhere to review or correct its decision, and an evil-disposed partisan body might easily perpetrate an outrageous abuse in this way. For a Republican Senate to propose to exercise such a power is only to tempt the Democrats to do likewise. However sure we may be that the Republicans would exercise it justly and wisely, we may be equally sure that the Democrats would use it dishonestly and oppressively. It is not worth while to put a club in their hands to beat out our own brains.

It is not necessary now to inquire how far Mr. HEWITT's management was invoked in aid of the bogus betting-pools prior to the election. But it is well known that while the Democratic organ was pointing to the odds in the gambling-room, and loudly proclaiming that "money talks," those odds in favor of TILDEN were sustained by TILDEN's desperate managers, and exaggerated reports of the bogus bets were sent throughout the country by the Liberty Street Bureau. More falsehood was coined when the election was concluded, and more false returns from the three disputed States were put out by Mr. HEWITT's agents, in order to create public sentiment and forestall political opinion. The so-called Florida "returns" first printed in the Democratic newspapers were manufactured just as the Colorado reports were in this City. And in like manner, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee was represented as telegraphing violent and truculent messages to his correspondents in Florida, promising money and the support of the Army and Navy. These falsehoods have finally been outdone by a fictitious account of an interview between the President and HEWITT. A telegram from Washington appears in the *Herald* and *World* to the effect that the President informed HEWITT that, "owing to fraud and intimidation, there had been no fair or legal election in Louisiana, and that the Electoral vote of that State should not be counted." That this extraordinary statement emanated from Mr. HEWITT himself, we presume there is no manner of doubt. Faced with a peremptory challenge as to its truth, the reckless falsifier now acknowledges that "the President stated it was not his province to decide whether the elections in the States had been fair or not," and that the assumption in regard to Louisiana was HEWITT's own. A more humiliating position than this for a man who, like HEWITT, has perpetually whined about fraud and falsehood, cannot be imagined. But we know now where to look for the author of the campaign fictions

## SPEAKER RANDALL.

The office of Speaker of the House is as representative in its character as that of President or Vice President of the United States. The man chosen as the chief officer of the lower house of Congress is understood to fairly represent not only the dominant party in that body, but to stand in the light of a leader of that political party in the nation at large. Let us see what sort of a politician the Democracy have put forward as their representative:

1. Mr. RANDALL has been known for many years as a salary-grabber. He voted for what the Democratic newspapers throughout the Union denounced as the back-pay steal. The peculiar infamy of that theft can best be ascertained by consulting back issues of the journals of a party which now elevates him to the highest office within its present control.

2. Mr. RANDALL is a protectionist. He has been a consistent and influential advocate of high protective tariffs since the day he entered public life. We have not heard that any British gold has found its way into Mr. RANDALL's hands, but the enormity of the crime of the high tariff monopolists can be learned from the careful, or careless, perusal of Democratic journals printed at any time within forty years.

3. Mr. RANDALL is an inflationist. He was the reputed author of the Pennsylvania inflation platform of 1875, which

swamped his party in that State last year. If not the writer of the platform, he was its advocate and defender on every stump from the opening of the canvass until its close. The rascally resolutions of the Pennsylvania Convention, it will be remembered, were among the worst developments of the inflation lunacy, being copied almost literally from the Allen-Ewing-McLean platform of Ohio.

4. When Mr. RANDALL was a candidate for the Speakership last year, it was maintained by the only independent Democratic daily at Washington—to the influence of which he attributed his defeat—that he was the pet candidate of the lobby and of all having jobs to put through, because he had uniformly favored that class by his votes and influence in the committee-room and on the floors of Congress. This has long been the common understanding in Washington with regard to Mr. RANDALL's position.

We have, then, a salary-grabber, a protectionist, an inflationist, and a favorite of the lobby chosen as the representative of all that is best and most decent in the Tilden free-trade "reform" party. This, as a specimen of Democratic consistency, will rank among the most remarkable in the annals of Congress.

## MR. HEWITT'S FICTIONS.

From the opening of the Presidential campaign until now, Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT has publicly and prominently assumed the attitude of a great moral reformer. He has wept over the degeneracy of the times. He has been the Pecksniff of politics. When he has posed himself before the American people he has appeared as one who loved his country better than party. He would suffer martyrdom rather than tell a lie. When the Liberty street agency, commonly known as the "Bureau of Nincompoops," circulated its outrageous falsehoods, people wondered how HEWITT felt about it. For it was evident that HEWITT was so good and pure that the systematic lying of the "nincompoops" must have caused him severe pain. It is now, we regret to say, evident that the good HEWITT was the mainpring of the false-reporting bureau in Liberty street. He has been trying a series of lofty flights of imagination. Each one is bolder than the last. One would suppose that HEWITT had become so accustomed to using truth with economy, that he was reluctant to spend any of that precious commodity on a wicked and gainsaying world.

Just before Congress adjourned, last Summer, Mr. HEWITT made an elaborate and glowing defense of TILDEN as a patriot. In his speech before the House, he made the bold and original statement that TILDEN was "a large contributor" to the fund to fit out the Tammany Regiment. He rang the changes on this, and eloquently referred to the "loyal and patriotic heart" of his nominee for the Presidency. When asked to name what sum Mr. TILDEN had subscribed, Mr. HEWITT, with a fine burst of eloquence, declined to do so, saying that "patriotism was above dollars and cents." This was pretty talk, but it did not meet the case. Mr. HEWITT's assertion was speedily disproved. The records of the Union Defense Committee showed every dollar required for the Forty-second (Tammany) Regiment came from it. It was proved that Mr. TILDEN never paid one penny toward fitting out that regiment. He never subscribed a penny toward the expenses of that or any other regiment, and Mr. HEWITT knew it. His statement on the floor of the House, just as Congress was adjourning, was a reckless and random statement, made for political purposes.

When Colorado chose three electors and its State officers, the Liberty street bureau, guided by Mr. HEWITT, at once claimed the State for TILDEN. The Democratic newspapers far and wide were crammed with lying dispatches, giving figures designed to show that Colorado had gone Democratic. It was soon apparent that these dispatches were concocted in New-York. They were prepared for the purpose of keeping up a bogus enthusiasm for TILDEN until the October elections. We denounced these fraudulent dispatches at the time, and showed how they must have been written outside of Colorado. But until the October elections, the Democracy, inspired by Mr. HEWITT's bureau, kept up the fraud.

It is not necessary now to inquire how far Mr. HEWITT's management was invoked in aid of the bogus betting-pools prior to the election. But it is well known that while the Democratic organ was pointing to the odds in the gambling-room, and loudly proclaiming that "money talks," those odds in favor of TILDEN were sustained by TILDEN's desperate managers, and exaggerated reports of the bogus bets were sent throughout the country by the Liberty Street Bureau. More falsehood was coined when the election was concluded, and more false returns from the three disputed States were put out by Mr. HEWITT's agents, in order to create public sentiment and forestall political opinion. The so-called Florida "returns" first printed in the Democratic newspapers were manufactured just as the Colorado reports were in this City. And in like manner, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee was represented as telegraphing violent and truculent messages to his correspondents in Florida, promising money and the support of the Army and Navy. These falsehoods have finally been outdone by a fictitious account of an interview between the President and HEWITT. A telegram from Washington appears in the *Herald* and *World* to the effect that the President informed HEWITT that, "owing to fraud and intimidation, there had been no fair or legal election in Louisiana, and that the Electoral vote of that State should not be counted." That this extraordinary statement emanated from Mr. HEWITT himself, we presume there is no manner of doubt. Faced with a peremptory challenge as to its truth, the reckless falsifier now acknowledges that "the President stated it was not his province to decide whether the elections in the States had been fair or not," and that the assumption in regard to Louisiana was HEWITT's own. A more humiliating position than this for a man who, like HEWITT, has perpetually whined about fraud and falsehood, cannot be imagined. But we know now where to look for the author of the campaign fictions

which have been propagated during the past four or five months.

## "MAKING BELIEVE."

Winter having come in like a lion, the Pelham coach has gone out like a lamb. Last week it made its final trip for the present season. The guard, for the last time, exalted his horn, and

"Wound and found it sweet."

The coachman laid down his whip of office; the horses were ordered to report at their stable for routine carriage duty; and the coach was carefully shut up in the coach-house, where neither cats nor chickens can molest it. That the season has been an unprofitable one, so far as money is concerned, the public already knows. Col. KANE's expenses have exceeded his receipts by several hundred dollars, but, contrary to the formula of Mr. Micawber, the result is not "misery." On the contrary, Col. KANE is so confident that he has contributed to the happiness of his "insides" and "outsides," by driving them in the Pelham road, that he cheerfully accepts his loss, and announces his determination to resume his duties as a missionary coachman early next Summer.

Every one, of course, fully understands the motive of amateur coaching. It is an effort to revive the romance of pre-railway travel, and to roll back the prosaic progress which has swept coaches and sedan-chairs and rapiers out of existence. While Col. KANE's efforts to "materialize" the ghost of the banished stage-coach have been earnest, and, to a certain extent, successful, he must be aware that in some important respects he has failed to reproduce the true spirit of ancient coaching. He could not revive the old-fashioned inns, with their quaint, zoological names. There are no "Star and Garter" or "Pig and Whistle" inns on the Pelham road, and no inn-keepers with the exuberant stomachs and brilliant noses of the last century. Moreover, the Pelham coach was totally unprovided with highwaymen. No doubt the good Colonel longed to hire two or three bold fellows with fleet horses, crape masks, and old-fashioned blunderbusses, who would rob the coach daily at 11:35 A. M., and treat the lady passengers with the chivalrous courtesy of Claude Duval. But alas! the prosaic Police would have interfered in the name of law and order, and would have hauled the highwaymen to the station-house in spite of the protest of the coachman and passengers. Whatever a man could do to reproduce with pre-Raphaelite fidelity the coach of the eighteenth century Col. KANE has done, but he could not reproduce the inns, the inn-keepers, and the highwaymen of the period, and hence his coaching performances were a well-meaning anachronism.

Why lovers of pre-railway simplicity should confine their efforts to the revival of coaching does not appear. If railways have driven out coaches, have not steamboats superseded the passenger sloops of the North River and the fast packets of the Erie Canal? Why should not some aquatic Kane give us back the sloops and canal-boats of our forefathers? A line of tri-weekly sloops running between this City and Albany would doubtless command the enthusiastic patronage of the same class of persons who love to ride in Col. KANE's coach. If there is pleasure in driving a coach on the Pelham road, how much more delightful would be the task of navigating a crank sloop over the broad expanse of the Tappan Zee and through the stormy straits of the Highlands? What comforting historical clay pipes would the male passengers smoke while sailing under the shadow of the Catskills, and listening for the echo of HENDRICK HUDSON's phantom bowls! How bravely would the lady passengers resign themselves to the delays caused by headwinds, calms, or the inevitable stranding in the "Overslaugh," and with what a cheerful spirit would they discuss the pattern of their farthingales and the scandals that wreath the memory of some early and magnificent petroom! Equally pleasant would be a voyage to Buffalo in a fast canal packet. The best of horses would draw the boat, and the pilot would encourage his team exclusively with oaths of the Queen Anne period. The happy bridal pair, on their way to Niagara, would promenade the deck, and squeeze loving hands in the shadow of the bridges, while passengers of maturer years would play whist in the cabin, or listen to the thrilling stories of weird sausages and barbaric pie rehearsed by the grizzled and weather-beaten cook. Of course, passengers on board either the amateur sloop or the "make-believe" canal-boat would be required to sign an agreement pledging themselves not to mention the word "railway" or to glance at a passing steam-boat. Otherwise, the romance of the thing would vanish whenever a locomotive whistled or the beat of paddle-wheels fretted the placid waters of the Hudson.

And yet, what we will, we can only play at coaching or canal-boating or "slooping." Railroads and steam-boats are ugly facts which cannot be ignored except by a determined effort at "making believe." The romance of the land and of the water has been hopelessly slain, and its dim ghost can be only faintly materialized, no matter how earnestly we yearn after it. Twenty years ago the *Flying Dutchman* met the Amsterdam steamers rounding the Cape of Good Hope. For more than a century he had beaten against the ceaseless gale that baffled his blasphemous oath, and had never once dreamed of giving up the contest. But when the smoke of the first steamer blew athwart his deck, he felt that the world had outgrown him, and that his romantic voyage could not be longer prosecuted with any satisfaction; so he put his helm up, squared away his yards, and, running before the gale, vanished over the horizon of the Indian Ocean, and has not since been hailed. What that astute Dutchman could not do, we cannot undertake with any hope of permanent success. The coach and the passenger sloop and the canal packet are as out of place in the year 1876 as would be the galliot of the *Flying Dutchman*. We may mourn their loss as bitterly as though we were a hose company with a dead foreman, but we cannot bring back the loved and lost. At best we can only make believe; and it is doubtful whether the solitary Marchioness, making believe that lemon-peel and water constituted wine, or Col. KANE and his friends making believe that they can ride back to the days

of Dr. JOHNSON in the Pelham coach, is the more pathetic spectacle.

## STRAIGHTFORWARD TALK.

LETTER FROM A FLORIDA FARMER WHO EVIDENTLY MINDS HIS BUSINESS.—THE PROSPERITY OF DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN SOUTHERN STATES COMPARED.—A LOUISIANA METHOD OF KEEPING DOWN THE REPUBLICAN VOTE.—ATTORNEY GENERAL COCKE—A VERY DECIDED OPINION OF HIM.

PALESTINE, Fla., Monday, Nov. 27, 1876.

Having spent all of my time South since the war, my opinion might be interesting to some of your readers. As far as the commercial interests go, the three Republican States, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida, are in a wretched condition; they are far from the prosperity of the States that have been more prompt than any of the rest. This can be verified by any business house that does an extensive Southern trade. I know men that came out of the war without a cent who are now worth thousands of dollars, some as high as seventy-five thousand; yet these very men will complain to me that they are taxed out of existence by the heavy taxes of the present condition. The people of these States have been more prompt than any of the rest. This can be verified by any business house that does an extensive Southern trade. 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NOTES FROM FRANCE.

**POLITICS AND PUBLIC PRINTING.**  
**ARRIVAL IN PARIS OF LORD SALISBURY.**  
**EASTERN QUESTION UNDER DISCUSSION.**  
**AN ANNUAL INCIDENT IN THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.**  
**THE PUBLIC PRINTING AND THE APPROPRIATIONS.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1876.  
Lord Salisbury, with his family and three secretaries, who, with his servants, made a party of fifteen persons, arrived in Paris yesterday. The English envoy to the coming congress went at once to the British Embassy-house, where he was entertained by Lord Lyons. Subsequently he called upon the Duc de Broglie. From there he went en route to the opinions of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the different countries, in order to get an insight into their views respecting the settlement of the Eastern question. It is generally admitted that England has made a choice of a peaceful policy. Today there was a peaceful tendency, for the Porte has accepted the idea of a conference. It is permissible, therefore, to entertain some hopes, as feasible as they may be, of an ultimate understanding. All the powers entering the congress save one desire a peaceful solution of the present difficulties, but the Russian envoy may brusquely break up the congress. He could hardly do it, though, without a plausible excuse, and this excuse can only be furnished by Turkey. But the Ottoman delegate is forewarned of the danger. He knows that any imprudence would be fatal to his country, and that the utmost circumspection must be used. It is clear to every mind that Russia will break up the congress if she can do it in a plausible way, and within three days thereafter, a Russian Army would cross the Turkish frontier. Hence, the Ottoman envoy is under heavy restraints to show great moderation and patience. Since the idea of a conference was proposed, all hopes of a peaceful settlement have been lost, but I have my hopes chiefly upon the humanitarian sentiments of the Emperor, who would greatly prefer to gain his ends by moral means if he could do so. The Russian people are greatly excited, however, and are calling this a "holy war." Hence, the danger is that "Russia may slip from the Emperor's hands," to use the term employed so aptly by Napoleon III. But, at any rate, the idea of a conference has given us a few weeks' respite, and the Bourgeois feels the effect immediately.

The Chamber of Deputies is still engaged in discussing the annual budget, bringing in a political incident from time to time in order to enliven the discussion. During this debate many curious and interesting facts come out relating to the administration. The last was about official journals, and an interesting article for one of the reviews could be made of the quarrel now going on. Under the Empire the *Moniteur*, the property of M. Daloz, was the official journal, but after the war the new Government felt bound to change everything. It is now to effect all the souvenirs of the Empire, but the means employed were wrong. The Republic should have boldly seized upon all the good things under the Imperial system, and then told the people that an Empire was not necessary in order to insure good Government. But the Republicists felt bound to make all the changes they could, and among others they changed the name and form of the official journal. Instead of the folio *Moniteur*, we had the quarto *Journal Officiel*, and the session was given to M. Wittersheim. But it will be remembered that the Republic soon fell into the hands of the Orleanists, and new changes had to be made. M. Casimir-Perier, believing that he had a right to do so, made a contract with M. Daloz again, for the publication of the laws and legislative acts. But this contract had to receive the approval of the Assembly, and before it came on, M. Gambetta had formed his Republican majority. The Chamber refused to ratify the contract which M. Casimir-Perier, Minister of the Interior, had made with M. Daloz. He felt very badly about the matter, believing that he had done M. Daloz an injury, and hence tried to obtain some compensation for him. He was allowed to publish the *Bulletin des Communes*, a small official sheet sold for one son. M. Wittersheim complained. He said that this was detracting from his rights as the official printer. On the other hand, M. Daloz showed that he had signed a contract with M. Casimir-Perier, and the Assembly could not annul this without violating the rights of property. Here arose a legal question not easily solved. When brought on the Assembly declared itself incompetent to decide. Mr. Daloz then had grounds for litigation. M. Gambetta claimed that the sanction of the Assembly being necessary, M. Daloz could have no rights without it, and took the ground that he not only had no ground for litigation, but that the compromise was illegitimate and illegal. When M. De Broglie became Minister of the Interior, he decided in favor of the claims of M. Wittersheim. But M. Daloz continued to publish the *Bulletin des Communes*, and at each session of the Assembly M. Wittersheim, the publisher of the *Journal Officiel*, has entered his protest.

This matter comes up with the appropriations. On examining them this year the Finance Commission of the Chamber found, in France, an invention of M. Daloz for the publication of the *Bulletin des Communes*. It was proposed to erase this item, but then what would become of the sale of this paper? (By M. Daloz.) He had made a contract with a Minister—had gone to great expense (he said) to carry it out—the Assembly had annulled the contract, and he was left with a pocket. To compensate him for his loss the *Bulletin* had been given him, and now the official printer asked the Chamber to take that from him. This is a very plausible plea, but the thing, but I do not believe that M. Daloz has been injured in any way. He is simply trying to get back the official printing. M. De Broglie, however, has accepted the compromise, and voted the subvention for the *Bulletin* last year, that appeared to establish a claim against the Chamber. M. Gambetta said that the first contract with M. Casimir-Perier, having been made under the condition that it was to be approved by the Chamber, M. Daloz could have no ground for reclamation when the contract was annulled, and, therefore, there could have been no reason for the compromise which was made at the will of the Chamber. There was a sharp debate upon this question, but all the Conservatives agreed in saying that M. Daloz had no ground for reclamation, and for litigation. That he could make an appeal to the Tribunal was finally conceded, and hence the Assembly ended the incident by telling M. Daloz that he had no ground for reclamation against the State to recover damages it possible.

**AMUSEMENTS.**  
**SHAKESPEARE AT BOOTH'S.**  
The series of Shakespearean revivals at Booth's Theatre has received a fresh accession by the production, yesterday evening, of "King Lear." It is doubtful if the success of this experiment will be so marked as that of its predecessors. "King Lear" is a play of much simpler construction than the tragedies which have preceded it, and the noble simplicity of the drama, though it has been the principal cause of its success, is also its weakness. The noble simplicity of the drama, though it has been the principal cause of its success, is also its weakness. The noble simplicity of the drama, though it has been the principal cause of its success, is also its weakness.

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## AMUSEMENT







THE INDIAN POLICY.

A policy has been adopted toward the Indian tribes inhabiting a large portion of the territory of the United States, which has been humane, but substantially ended Indian hostilities in the whole land, except in a portion of Nebraska and Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana Territories, the Black Hills region, and approached thereto. Hostilities there have grown out of the avarice of the Indians to have gold, and the Government has inaugurated its search for gold. The question might be asked, why the Government has not enforced obedience to the terms of the treaty prohibiting the occupation of the Black Hills region by whites. The answer is simple. The first immigrants to the Black Hills were removed by troops, but rumors of rich discoveries of gold took into that region increased numbers. Gold has actually been found in paying quantity, and an effort to remove the miners would only result in the desertion of the whole of the troops that might be sent to remove them. It is difficult in this matter, has, however, been removed, subject to the approval of Congress, by a treaty ceding the Black Hills and approached to settlement by citizens. The subject of the Indian policy and treatment is so fully set











## The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6, 1876.

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BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE SHAGBERRY.—Mr. Diod, Mr. Harkins, Mr. J. H. Harkins, Mr. J. H. Harkins.

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nounced in the columns of THE TIMES. The Hayes elector having the highest number of votes, has a majority of 4,567, and the one having the lowest number has a majority of 3,435. It will thus be seen that, after excluding the names omitted from certain ballots, the loss to the ticket has been but little more than the 1,000 votes announced by our correspondent. The Legislature will be Republican by a majority of twenty-four on joint ballot, thus securing the election of a Republican Senator to succeed Mr. WEST, and of another Republican to fill the vacant place of PINCHBACK. The delegation to the House of Representatives will be four Republicans and two Democrats. This gives one member more to the Republicans than was claimed in THE TIMES' table, and reduces the Democratic majority in the next House to six, with three seats still to be filled.

The Legislature of South Carolina met in joint session yesterday and canvassed the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor with the following result: CHAMBERLAIN's majority, 3,145; GLEAVE's, 4,099. This result was reached by excluding the notoriously fraudulent votes of Edgefield and Laurens Counties. It should be remembered in following the proceedings of the actual, as distinguished from the pretended, lower house of the South Carolina Legislature, that the former body met with a legal quorum, that all its proceedings have been conducted in possession of such a quorum, and that by its admission of contestants, in a perfectly regular way, it now possesses sixty-seven members, or four more than the number considered for by the Democrats as necessary to constitute a quorum.

The Hampton partisans made a gross blunder in seeking from the organization of the regular House. The accessions to their number—by persuasion or purchase—would have enabled them to control the action of the Republicans had they been content to act with them. As it is, the places of the deserters have been more than filled by Republican claimants for seats which are found to have been illegally filled by Democrats. The possession of certificates from the Board of Canvassers did not secure these Democrats against being unseated, if proper cause was shown by the contestants of the opposite party, while their obstinate adherence to the policy of abstention left the claim of these contestants unchallenged, and gave no choice to the Committee on Elections but to report in their favor.

Postmaster General TYNER's report shows that the Post Office Department has been economically managed during the past year. When Mr. JEWELL assumed charge of the department he was constantly oppressed with the novelty of being at the head of a concern that did not pay its own expenses. So judicious were his reforms, however, that his successor is able to report that the expenditures for the year are nearly \$4,000,000 less than the estimates, though the expenses are larger than those of the preceding year; the deficiency in receipts is also lessened. One notable feature of the tabular statements is the increase in the sale of stamps, envelopes, and postal-cards. Newspaper wrappers are losing favor; the postal cards have increased forty per cent. in volume; stamped envelopes nearly eleven and a half per cent; and stamped envelopes, on which the Government kindly prints a business advertisement "regardless of cost," have increased sixteen per cent. It would be interesting to know how much money is annually given away in this curious trade in stationery and printing. Of the annual losses from the mail, we observed that \$16,794 was lost from the registered letters. On the whole, the money order system is shown to be safer and more satisfactory.

Mr. EDMUNDS' resolutions passed the Senate yesterday after a brief discussion, the Democrats, for the most part, being obliged to dam the streams of their eloquence on the general subject of the South, by the determination of the Republicans to "sit it out." During yesterday's debate, however, the leading Democratic Senators managed to condemn the principle on which the House is acting, in sending investigating committees into the States to inquire regarding State matters. Messrs. BAYARD and THURMAN being the most extreme. On the final vote as to the resolution directing inquiry into the election of Presidential Electors, six Democratic Senators—RANSOM of North Carolina, KERAN of New-York, COCKERILL of Missouri, McDONALD of Indiana, RANDOLPH of New-Jersey, and WALLACE of Pennsylvania—voted with the Republicans. The remainder adhered to their State rights theories, and voted against investigation—a plain hint to their brethren in the House to make haste more slowly.

The decision of the Supreme Court, General Term, in favor of the City in the case of BIGLER & Co., on a contract with the Department of Docks for furnishing timber and plank, which was reported in THE TIMES of yesterday, affirms an important principle of law for protection against fraud in the execution of contracts. The Finance Department ascertained that the timber and plank accepted by the Department of Docks under this contract, and certified by it as satisfactory, were much inferior in quality and dimensions to the requirements of the contract, and the bills of BIGLER & Co. were accordingly disallowed by Controller GREEN to the amount of about \$70,000. Suit was brought to recover the amount of the reduction on the bills, and judgment obtained by order of Judge DONOHUE against the City. The General Term, upon appeal, granted a new trial, and in its decision holds that "there is no power in any board or officer of the corporation to let down a contract in material respects to inferior or less valuable articles, under the pretext that they will, as well as better, answer the purposes of the City." This is precisely what was done by the Department of Docks in the case of BIGLER & Co.'s contract for plank and timber furnished to it.

BISMARCK's speech in the German Parliament, yesterday, is distinguished by the frankness which a powerful statesman can afford to employ. He insists upon two

points: The alliance of Russia, Austria and Germany is unbroken and shall be maintained; Germany will remain perfectly neutral in the event of a war with Turkey. But, while these propositions are insisted upon with singular iteration, England is assured that Germany is her friend also, and would be unwilling to see her come to serious harm. It is perfectly evident, however, that the alliance of Russia and Germany, "which has stood the test of a thousand years," is foremost in the great Chancellor's esteem. This must not be disturbed, whatever happens. BISMARCK's lofty condescension toward England, with his cynical suggestions as to a "semi-official war" with Russia, in his Saturday's speech, will irritate the Britons. The London Times declares that it will not seriously consider any proposition involving a state of semi-war. As events fluctuate, and the warlike tide rises and falls, the attitude of England becomes more peaceful. If there is any contest, it will be solely between Russia and Turkey. Only the undue aggrandizement of the former, at the expense of other powers, will change the personnel of the combatants.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The first impression produced by the President's Message is that of disappointment. It is silent on the topic which more than all others occupies the mind of the country. From what point of view does the Administration consider the conflict which has been waged in the three contested Southern States, and which is not yet ended in any of them? What opinion is entertained at the White House with regard to the startling revelations that have come from Louisiana, and the bearing they obviously have upon the electoral result in that State? What conclusion has been reached by the Executive judgment respecting the state of affairs in South Carolina—the struggle going on there between violent partisans, backed by unlawful military organizations, and the rightful authority of the State? These, and such as these, are the inquiries which we venture to say force themselves upon the thoughts of nine readers out of ten after reading the Message. They are the inquiries which, in present circumstances, are as urgent as they are pertinent, and the public have looked to the President for an answer. He utters not a syllable about them. For aught that appears in the Message, the country might be set down as in a condition of profound domestic peace, instead of being, as it is, in a condition more critical than has existed at any period since the war. How is the President's silence to be interpreted? Has the Administration no definite policy upon the subject—no conviction of right and duty, pressing for an early and explicit utterance? Is it controlled from day to day by the accidents of the day, and not by some fixed, well-defined principle?

We have been told, indeed, that a special Message will be sent to Congress at another time. But this is the time when plain words from the President are required, not less in the interest of humanity than in the interest of the country, whose peace is threatened, and whose sense of justice is outraged by a conspiracy as audacious as that which compelled the weak and vacillating BUCHANAN to remain passive while rebellion was organized. A special Message will doubtless be needed, when the shocking details of Democratic outrages in Louisiana and Florida, and the not less humiliating story of Democratic usurpation and lawlessness in South Carolina, reach the President in formal shape. But enough is known even now to build intelligent conclusions upon. The Administration must be in possession of trustworthy information, or it could not have acted at all. What ideas has that information conveyed to the President? That he has ideas in regard to it must be assumed, from the fact that it has formed a subject of discussion between himself and the unscrupulous Mr. HEWITT, which that person has not failed to use for the benefit of his party. No one who knows Mr. HEWITT will imagine that he has made truthful use of whatever the President, with misplaced confidence, communicated to him. But the very perversion of the President's language, putting him as it does in direct antagonism with the sentiment which prevails in the Northern States, only strengthens the regret which his silence will occasion. He owed an emphatic declaration of his opinions to his own reputation, which may easily be misjudged, to the Republican Party, which is in no mood to brook timidity or hesitation in its leaders, and to the people, who, in the presence of a great emergency, are entitled to be advised as to the principles and purposes of those who are intrusted with the administration of affairs.

This feeling will not be lessened by the apologetic tone in which the President alludes to the drawbacks and difficulties he encountered in assuming vast civil responsibilities, and to the financial and other results that have attended his double term of office. The President should have known his enemies better than to suppose that they can be appeased by a confession of inexperience, or a plea of good intentions. The accuracy of his statements upon both points is undeniable, but they are more likely to be regarded by those who assail him as an evidence of weakness, not to say of fear, rather than of conscious rectitude. He has nothing to hope for in the way of friendly criticism outside of his own party, as the comments of the Democratic press upon this portion of the Message will probably show. The Republican verdict, on the other hand, will certainly not be ungenerous. It will separate motives from mistakes—the honest intentions of the President from the bias imparted to his action by the bad men who had too ready access to his ear. It will remember that on more than one occasion he has, by the prompt application of his power as President, rendered the country, its material interests, and its reputation, substantial service. And it will not allow any recollection of errors of judgment, or of the misconduct of officials or acquaintances whom he unfortunately trusted, to dim the brilliant record of service which twice commended him to the favor of the people. Gen. GRANT may con-

template the close of his Presidential career without anxiety upon these points. The Democrats will pursue him to the end. Nothing less than some act of party treason would win for him forbearance at the hands of those who look to Mr. TILDEN for orders; and we will not insult him by admitting this among the possibilities of the crisis. The rest he may confidently leave to the Republican Party, whose chief desire at this moment is that he shall, by an inflexible maintenance of authority in the States which the Democrats menace with bloodshed and anarchy, inspire courage in the sorely-pressed Republicans, and signalize the termination of his administration by a bold vindication of the principles for which he fought as a soldier.

As for the record appealed to by the President, it is in reality the record of his party. The honor he may fairly claim is that of having loyally aided in shaping and applying its policy for the reduction of taxation and debt, and for that general cultivation of confidence which is shown in the appreciation of the public credit. Of the reconstruction policy he says truly that his responsibility has been limited to the approval of the legislative acts. Neither he nor Congress saw at the date of their enactment wherein they would fail to realize the objects desired, or with what base ingratitude they would be frustrated by those who reaped the benefits of the nation's magnanimity.

## THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

It is not likely that Congress will do anything important with the finances at this session. The time bids fair to be consumed by a tedious dispute over the Presidency. Beyond making the necessary appropriations, it is not probable that Congress will pay much attention to the finances. But the subject is, nevertheless, important. Our disordered currency, our depressed trade, our deficient revenues, are not matters which the public can ignore. They must, on the contrary, be met fairly sooner or later, and it is of the utmost moment that public opinion regarding them should be sound. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, therefore, is of interest apart from the question of what Congress will do or omit to do with its recommendations.

By this report we learn that for the current year, and for the year ending June 30, 1876, there is a decided deficit in the estimated revenue as against the estimated expenditure, the obligation to provide as the law directs for the sinking fund being kept in mind. Last year, the net expenditures were \$258,459,797 33. This left a surplus to apply to the sinking fund of \$39,029,241 83—an amount which differs from Mr. BRISTOW's estimates only \$13,640. For the current year, ending on the 30th June next, the estimated receipts are less than those of last year by \$20,190,589; the expenditures are less by \$20,831,044. The net surplus, exclusive of the sinking fund is, for 1877, \$36,663,696; the sinking fund requires \$33,705,807, and the actual deficit promises to be not less than \$7,042,111. For the year 1878, the deficit in the sinking fund will be, according to the Secretary's estimates, \$8,691,801. This condition of things raises the question, What will be done to comply with the obligation imposed by law with reference to the Sinking Fund? The disposition has been strong in the Democratic Party to ignore this obligation, and to rely on what has been done in the past to excuse us from doing our duty in the present. This disposition will probably be encouraged by the calculation of the Secretary that a reduction of the debt has been effected since the passage of the law creating a sinking fund, greater by some two hundred and twenty-three millions than would have been brought about had the terms of that law merely been observed year by year. But nothing is plainer than that, so long as the law remains on the statute book one per cent. of the national indebtedness, together with an amount equal to the interest on the accumulated fund, must be set apart for the sinking fund. That is an obligation which cannot honestly be evaded.

The Secretary devotes considerable attention to the question of the resumption of specie payments, but he does not contribute greatly to its elucidation. He has a good deal to say, which is in the main sound and well intended, regarding the nature of the legal tenders as an overdue debt, which ought to have been got rid of long ago, and he endorses the suggestion of his predecessor that a portion of the notes should be funded; but he accompanies this indorsement with a recommendation for the issue of eighty millions of silver, to be made a legal tender to the amount of \$10. There is no question that the greenbacks are an overdue debt, and that, in their capacity as legal-tender currency, they disorder and oppress the business of the country. And there is no doubt that the only method by which they can be got out of the way is by funding. One of the chief advantages of this measure would, of course, be that it would reduce the volume of the notes by nearly, if not quite, all not needed in the transactions of trade, and therefore, of the amount remaining no considerable part would be presented for redemption when payments in specie were resumed.

But in enforcing this advantage of funding, the Secretary manages to convey the impression that without it redemption will be a very much more appalling task than it ever can be in reality. He hints at an accumulation of coin equal to the entire amount of legal tenders outstanding on the day of resumption, and gravely dismisses it as so "inconvenient a financial measure that it is not presumed to have been contemplated by Congress." Then what was the necessity of alluding to it? The inflationists can be depended on to give all possible force to such bugbears in connection with resumption without any suggestion from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. MORRILL's recommendation regarding silver is absurd and mischievous. Silver is, by the existing law, a purely token coinage. To increase the limit for which it is to be a legal tender to \$10 would change its character completely. We should have a great mass of payments, especially those of wages in all forms, made in depreciated

coin, of less intrinsic value and more fluctuating than the legal-tender notes—an event which would certainly be most unfortunate and oppressive. At the same time the return of gold to our currency would be rendered still more difficult than it now is, since it would be driven away by a still more debased species of money.

Mr. MORRILL makes a number of minor suggestions regarding the administration of his department which are of value, but regarding the main issues of the day he does not convey the impression that the Treasury is in strong hands.

## WHAT THE FRAMERS THOUGHT.

The men who made the Constitution probably understood what the various clauses of that instrument meant, as well as those who have been born since the framers died. It is tolerably safe to say that they comprehended the meaning of their own language, and knew the legal force of the words they employed. How did the framers of the Constitution construe the clause, "The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted?" This they tell us by their acts and declarations. The first President of the Senate, a framer of the Constitution, certifies that he "opened and counted the votes of the Electors for President and Vice President of the United States." This he did in presence of both houses of a Congress which contained almost a score of the men who made the Constitution. In the first Senate, besides the President, pro tem, JOHN LANGDON, were ROBERT MORRIS, PIERCE BUTLER, of South Carolina; RICHARD BASSETT and GEORGE READ, of Delaware; WILLIAM PATTERSON, of New-Jersey; WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, of Connecticut, and WILLIAM FEW, of Georgia, all members of the Convention of 1787. In the same Senate were OLIVER ELLSWORTH, third Chief Justice of the United States, RUFUS KING, RICHARD HENRY LEE, and JAMES MONROE. In the House were such well-known framers as JAMES MADISON, ROGER SHERMAN, GEORGE CLYMER, HUGH WILLIAMSON, and ABRAHAM BAL WIL, besides such able men as FISHER AMES, SEDGWICK, of Massachusetts; ELBRIDGE GERRY, and JONATHAN TRUMBULL. These founders of our Government knew they were establishing a precedent which would probably be followed in all future times, and which, in point of fact, has been followed for more than half a century, and yet not one of them seems to have been aware that the Constitution required the members of Congress to count the Electoral votes, instead of the President of the Senate.

JOHN ADAMS counted the Electoral votes which made him a second time Vice President. He counted the votes and declared himself elected President of the United States. As President of the Senate, he was requested by Congress to send an official notification to THOMAS JEFFERSON of his election as Vice President, in which notification these words were employed: "The undersigned, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate, did, in the presence of the said Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the Electors," &c. Precisely the same language was used in 1813, when ELBRIDGE GERRY was notified of his election as Vice President. THOMAS JEFFERSON, not Congress, counted the Electoral vote in 1801, and although he counted returns that were informal, thereby advancing his own ends, no friend of BURN or member of either house of Congress questioned his constitutional right to decide what votes should be counted.

These were some of the acts of the founders. Here are some of their utterances. CHARLES PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, a conspicuous framer of the Constitution, said in Congress, on March 28, 1800: "By the Constitution, Electors of a President are to be chosen in the manner directed by the State Legislatures. This is all that is said. In case the State Legislatures refuse to make these directions, there is no power to compel them; there is not a single word in the Constitution which can, by the most tortured construction, be extended to give Congress or any branch or part of our Federal Government, a right to make or alter the State Legislature's directions on this subject. The right to make these directions is complete and conclusive, subject to no control or revision, and placed entirely with them, for the best and most unanswerable reasons." ABRAHAM BALDWIN, another framer, in speaking of the power and authority which relate to the election, returns, and qualifications of members of the Electoral College, said: "Shall these be taken away from that body and be submitted to the superior decision and control of Congress, without a particle of authority for it from the Constitution?"

In 1809, JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke, and Mr. DAYTON, of Connecticut, both conceded in the House of Representatives that the President of the Senate was the person "designated by the Constitution for counting out the votes," the justice of which concession was not then questioned by a member of the House. In the joint convention of that year, Mr. HILLHOUSE observed that the returns from one of the States appeared to be defective, the Governor's certificate not being attached. No notice was taken of this observation either by the President of the joint meeting or by any member present. On Feb. 14, 1821, Mr. RANDOLPH said he could not "recognize in this House or the other house, singly or conjointly, the power to decide on the votes of any State." He maintained that the Electoral College was as independent of Congress as Congress of them." Mr. FLOYD, of Virginia, protested against the assumption of authority over the Electoral vote of a State on the part of Congress. Mr. ARCHER, of Maryland, was opposed to the House undertaking to proceed in any manner as to the legality of the Electoral votes; it had no right to determine whether a vote should be received or rejected. These, in addition to what we have presented before, are the precedents and authorities which must determine by whom the Electoral vote shall be counted in February, 1877. If the makers of the Constitution did not know what the counting clause meant, it will take a clearer light than the Confederate breakers of the



















## A MUSEMENTS

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AN ELEGANT LUNCHEON.  
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FRUIT at a brilliant and brilliant appearance  
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SHAGBURN.  
The engagement of BOUQUILL  
being necessarily limited to a few weeks, the c  
FOEBIDDEN FRUIT, suspended during the run  
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EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1:30  
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THE SHAGBURN  
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WILLIAM  
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**EDWIN BOOTH**, has been pronounced by the

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 EDWIN BOOTH  
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Vester, Miss Mabel Leonard, Miss Helen W.  
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from \$10 to \$15 monthly will buy a first-class upright, and \$20 to \$25 monthly will buy a grand. Upright Catalogues from AGENTS WANTED. HURRAH WATERBURY SONS, Warehousemen, 100 N. 3d St., U. S. Square, opposite Lincoln monument.

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**MAX AUERLERS' NEW BOOK**  
**ELBOW-ROOM**  
 pronounced by all who have read it and expressed  
 their opinion, an unmistakably the author's  
**BRIGHTEST AND BEST**  
 is now ready, and will sell more largely by reason  
 of its **ORIGINAL HUMOR**  
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**LOW PRICE**  
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and its consequences. R. Grillon No. 27 Rue Basse  
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### Scenes and Incidents at the Ruins of the Theatre.

toe felt by all. The flames spread rapidly, however, and when the appalling fact could no longer be kept from the audience—for some of those in the auditorium seats had already discovered it and were starting up from their seats—the actors with one accord moved toward the footlights and began to sing, and the audience began to make its escape quietly. Some person in the auditorium shouted that the theatre was on fire, and the alarming cry of "Fire! fire!" was caught up by those in the family circle and the gallery, until it was echoed and re-echoed from pit to dome. Those of the audience who could retain their presence of mind, in response to the advice of the actors, resumed their seats, but it was only for a few seconds, and then there was an indiscriminate rush for the doors. The bookseller was the first to show that there were in the theatre over one thousand persons, two hundred and fifty of whom were seated in the orchestra and parquet, 350 in the dress-circle, and 405 in the upper gallery. Within three minutes after the discovery of the fire, this mass of human beings was clambering over the seats and upon each other, in a mad, noisy, noisy way, and the exits, the entrances and corridors to the lower part of the theatre, which lead out to Washington street, are by no means commodious, but nevertheless, the crush in them was small compared with that at the exit from the upper gallery. When the worst became known, the ushers acted nobly and endeavored to quiet the terrified people, their Chief, Mr. J. C. Hayward, was the first to open the door leading out from the auditorium to Flood's alley, in the rear of the theatre. This door afforded a means of escape for many who

When the last edition of THE TIMES of yesterday went to press the fire was under control, but the smoke was still so dense and the heat so great that it was impossible to enter the ruined theatre. The firemen kept a steady stream of water pouring in through the Washington street entrance. A few minutes after 4 o'clock in the morning they reached the box-office and found the first body. It was that of a young woman, who had been sitting down to dinner. Even at that hour many of the experienced firemen were of opinion no great number of persons had lost their lives, notwithstanding the positive statements—published in THE TIMES yesterday—of Engineer Farley and Sergis Cain and Easton, who had staid in the theatre until the last moment, to the effect that many people were in the ruins. A few hours later the theatre was again reached, and it was found that the bodies of many of the persons who had doubt had vanished and the terrible reality was revealed. The smoke and steam were still ascending in dense volumes, but an occasional puff of wind blew aside the clouds and the horror-stricken firemen saw the bodies of the dead who had fallen through from the gallery piled up in heaps. Chief Engineer Nevins at once ordered the firemen to reach the rear of the theatre. From the front entrance on Washington street for a distance of about thirty feet the floor remained unburned, and at this point the work of removal

At 3 o'clock, 140 rifles had been taken out from the ruins, and the firemen, who were still without gas masks or gas helmets, were rapidly discharging them from the mass of charred ruins. All the time the crowds around the different approaches to the building were continually receiving fresh reinforcements, and the most strenuous efforts of the police were necessary to keep the troops back. The greatest number of bodies was found in the cellar immediately beyond the entrance to the large hall or auditorium in the rear of the building. A force of about twenty-five firemen, under command of Chief Engineer Nevins, was employed in clearing away the debris. In the rear of the main ruins, and near the rear exit, there were two smaller buildings which were piled one on another to the height of at least eight feet. The runs at this time presented a ghastly and sickening spectacle. The walls on the Johnson street side of the edifice had fallen outwardly, and those of the side facing the river had fallen inward. The interior of the theatre completely exposed. The doors and woodwork

The following is a list of persons reported missing. The list does not equal in number the number of bodies recovered from the ruins. This discrepancy may be accounted for by the fact that the reports of missing persons were made at numerous places all over Brooklyn instead of at a single central office:

LOUIS ALBERTE, 17, No. 266 Atlantic avenue.  
AMANDA ALBERTE, 18, No. 266 Atlantic avenue.  
EDWARD DE AUGANOS, 16, No. 417 Atlantic avenue.  
CHRISTOPHER ARMSTRONG, —, No. 208 Skillman street.

E. D. B. QUICK, JR., 18, No. 20 Eltham street,  
E. D.  
— ROSELLE, Cuban.  
— CHARLES RONCE, 40, No. 191 Prince street.  
CHARLES RONCE, 18, No. 191 Prince street.  
DANIEL ROSE, 15, No. 294 Pacific street.  
JOHN REDDY, 22, Walworth street.  
MRS. SHEPARD ROTHWELL, No. 1,191 Atlantic  
avenue.  
— THOMAS ROBINSON, 19, No. 25 Willoughby street.  
— REUSE, No. 88 Nelson street.  
— CATHERINE ROGERS, 25, East New-York.  
— KATE ROGERS, 19, East New-York.  
— MRS. SMITH —, No. 141 Sand street.

man, law with his blackened hand thrown out exposing the little finger, upon which was a gold ring with a female head carved in cameo; another man wore a watch-chain that was familiar to his friends, and led by its identification, while others were known by the boots, shoes, or clothing they wore. The bodies, the disassembled pieces of clothing, the Morgue boxes, the drawers full, and four bodies having been deposited in the dead-house of the City Hospital, the bodies as found were taken to the temporary Morgue. Among the first bodies recognized was that of P. H. Geary. He was a young man nineteen years of age, a cloth-cutter, living at No. 104 President street. His sister came to search for the body, and identified it, which lay just outside the door known by the age of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, of which he was a member, that he wore upon his breast. A paper inscribed with his name and address was pinned upon his clothing. The sons of James Gay, aged twenty-two years, of No. 113 Jay street, an old woman with gray hair and a pale, wan face, came looking for "her boy," but could not identify any of the bodies. A young woman roamed through the rooms until she reached a body that seemed charred beyond the possibility of identification. Wringing her hands and hiding, her

been expected. The corpses were then sprinkled freely with a disinfecting solution, and the windows were opened in order to allow the fresh air to circulate without hindrance through the apartments. Coroner Simms visited the Morgue at a late hour, and went from body to body, searching the clothing of the victims and taking from their pockets whatever was found in them. Their effects were then carefully inclosed in envelopes and marked with a number corresponding to that attached to the body to which they belonged, and were laid aside to assist in the identification of the remains. The scenes of grief that had made the Morgue so

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## The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1876.

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The School for Scandal.—Mr. Coghlan, Mr. Droughan, Mr. Hazen, Miss Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss Mulron.—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neill, Mr. J. H. Stoddard.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shadowland.—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. J. H. Stoddard, Miss Ada Dyma.

FOOT'S THEATRE.—King Lear.—Mr. Lawrence Barre, Mr. R. L. Davenport, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

LYON THEATRE.—Richard III.—Mr. Edwin Booth, Mr. F. Robinson, Mr. Miles Lewis, Miss Clara Fennings.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Charles and Jane.—Mr. J. A. Water, Miss Lettie Allen.

KID'S GARDEN.—Barnum, W. A. Crum, Mr. V. Bowers, Miss Eliza Weatherly, Miss Minnelli.

BELLER'S WINTER THEATRE.—Pamphlet, or, The Two Faces of a Coin.—Mr. Robert Hall, Miss Holley.

PARK THEATRE.—Merritts.—Mr. Thomas Whipple, Mr. T. L. Morris, Miss Lotta, Miss Anna Edmundson.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. Barnum's Museum, Circus, and Menagerie.—Afternoon and evening.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Barn and Circus and Menagerie, STUYVESANT, E. A.—Day and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Grand Novelty and Variety Entertainment.

MAJOLE THEATRE.—New York as it Was and is.—Variety.

HEINWAY HALL.—Grand Concert.—Miss A. East, Mr. A. Vivian, and Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

KELLY &amp; LEON'S HALL.—Minstrelsy and Comedians.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces, and Negro Comedians.

WICKERMAN HALL.—Lectures by Mr. James T. Fields.

—Charles Lamb.

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## NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the name and address, not only for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES consists of FIVE PAGES. Every newspaper is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES has received a majority of the Electoral votes of the United States. That result amply verifies every claim which has been made by THE TIMES since the election, and the choice of the Electoral Colleges will be concurred in, as it has always been, by the people of the United States. The disappointed gamblers, intrigues, and place-hunters who undertake to question a decision legally reached and recorded must accept the responsibility for the disregard of the Constitution, the weakening of public credit, and the disturbance of business which their action will involve. The long and needless wrangle over a question which should have been set at rest within twenty-four hours after the close of the polls on the 7th of November ought now to cease. It cannot be further agitated without infinite damage to the best interests of the country as well as to the political future of those who, for the basest ends, persist in keeping it open.

That it will be kept open, the events of yesterday in Oregon sufficiently attest. One of the Republican Electors—WATTS—was found to have occupied the position of Postmaster at the date of his election, and, to be, therefore, ineligible. The disqualification was disputed, but in any case it was clear that it could only create a vacancy in the Electoral College, which it would become the duty of the two Electors legally qualified to fill. This Gov. GROVER undertook to prevent them from doing. He assumed that the disqualification of WATTS necessarily involved the election of CRONIN, the Democratic candidate for Elector, who had received the highest number of the votes cast by the minority, and in spite of the protests of the Republicans he issued a certificate of election to CRONIN. Not content with this palpable usurpation, the Secretary of State was directed to place in CRONIN'S hands the certificates of the two Republicans, as well as his own. It was assumed that the Democrat would obtain control of the Electoral College, by refusing to part with the certificates until he was duly recognized as entitled to a vote in that body. Of course, the accredited Republican Electors refused to act with a person who was clearly an intruder. They met and filled the existing vacancy by the choice of WATTS, who, having resigned his position as Postmaster, was no longer disqualified from being selected to fill the vacant place, and by this, the only legally-constituted Electoral College of Oregon, the vote of the State was cast for HAYES and WHEELER.

The illegally certificated CRONIN proceeded to constitute himself the Electoral College of Oregon, to take unto himself two Republican associates, and to cast his vote for TILDEN and HENDRICKS. This travesty of constitutional forms appears to have been gone through not only with the aid and approval of the Executive of Oregon, but under an expressed understanding with Mr. TILDEN and his managers. As they were ready to pay \$100,000 for a Louisiana Elector, they have doubtless "put up" a good round sum to insure the success of the precious piece of rascality which has been carried through in Oregon. Unfortunately

for them, their tools rather overdid the business. People may more readily appreciate the absurdity of three Electors who were not chosen at all pretending to speak for Oregon, than of one claimant attempting to foist in his vote with those of the Electors who were chosen according to law. If the moral sense of the country cannot be trusted to rebuke the reckless tricksters who have schemed by this and similar methods to get possession of the Government in the spirit of a set of bar-room loafers playing with loaded dice, then so much the worse for the future of the country.

LAFAYETTE GROVER, whose infamous conduct as Governor of Oregon will give him a temporary notoriety, is now in his second term of office, and has been elected to the United States Senate to succeed KELLY, whose term expires March 4, 1877. GROVER was a violent and bitter copperhead, and was elected to the Senate as a Bourbon of the Bourbons, against J. W. NESMITH, who represented the more liberal elements of the Oregon Democracy. GROVER has always had the reputation of being an unscrupulous partisan, and his extraordinary conduct in the conspiracy carried out yesterday shows that fame has not misrepresented him. KELLY had promised GWIN, the evil genius of TILDEN, that Oregon should be delivered to TILDEN on election day. He failed to execute the contract, and GWIN telegraphed his reproach, with the sinister order to spare no expense or pains to secure the State, notwithstanding the result of the election. GROVER appears to have been the ready, but somewhat ignorant tool of smarter people.

Any dispute in regard to the validity of the returns of the Electoral votes transmitted to the President of the Senate must take account of the irregularity in the proceedings of the Electoral College of Missouri. On the meeting of that body two Electors were absent—one of them being disqualified—and the Electors present proceeded to fill the vacancies thus caused. This, it is claimed, they had no power to do, under the State law of Missouri. The Republican candidate for Elector, in the district represented by the disqualified Elector claimed the right to act in his stead. This was refused him, and the whole 15 votes of the State were cast for TILDEN and HENDRICKS. If, as we have always contended, the disqualification of an officer chosen by a majority of votes, cannot be used to insure the election of the choice of the minority, then the claim of the Republican Elector in Missouri has as little foundation as the claim of the Democratic Elector in Oregon. It is perfectly clear, however, that the Democrats must accept some consistent theory of the law affecting such cases. They cannot be allowed to profit by the application of one principle in Oregon, and by its rejection in Missouri. "Heads I win, tails you lose," is a game that can only be played with imbeciles or children. It is unnecessary to remark that the Republican Party is composed of neither.

If the President retained any hope that the fairness of his Message would moderate the rancor of the Democrats, their proceedings in caucus at Washington yesterday must have deceived him. The bitterness of their talk is more noticeable than the weight of their indictment. The latter seems to have been confined to his action in preserving the peace in certain Southern States prior to and during the election, and in the use made of troops for the accomplishment of this object. On this narrow basis Mr. FERNANDO WOOD proposed to rest the impeachment of the President. Calmer counsels prevailed, however, and the only tangible result of the caucus was the adoption of a resolution, at the instance of the renowned KNOTT, calling for the appointment of a committee of inquiry, with special reference to the Southern policy of the Executive, and with the view of considering the propositions of private members upon the subject. Mr. HEWITT appears to have the committee in his keeping, and the probability is that the labors required of it will be measured by the exigencies of Mr. TILDEN. In the meantime, he keeps in check the fiery spirits, who, like Mr. WOOD, would rush on ground which wiser men may well fear to tread.

The report of the Republicans who went to Louisiana at the request of the President to witness the action of the Returning Board is an exceedingly fair and conclusive document. It recites the main points of the terrible history of intimidation, outrage, and wholesale murder which preceded the election of 1868, and rendered necessary, by the consent of both parties, a State Returning Board armed with judicial and absolutely final authority over the canvass of election returns. The perfect openness and impartiality with which that power has been exercised on the present occasion are strongly indorsed, and the fact is very properly insisted on that the throwing out of the votes of parishes whose majority is largely Republican was but a partial guarantee against the possible success of the tactics employed to steal the State by a minority of its voters. The action of the board could not restore the Republican majorities which had been wiped out by fraud and violence, and the absence of these majorities might easily have given, as it was, indeed, contemplated that it should, the State to TILDEN. The conspiracy has been defeated, but, as we have frequently pointed out, and as the report published to-day very clearly sets forth, the voters who have just cause for complaint are Republicans, not Democrats.

The ghastly ceremony of incinerating the remains of the late Bavarian Baron PALM was concluded at Washington, Penn., yesterday. The wide notoriety of this performance was due to the fact that the original funeral ceremonies were a curious mixture of paganism and religion, and that the pilgrimage to the "crematory" was in the nature of a theatrical procession. Nothing is proved by the final performance in Pennsylvania, except that the burning of a corpse may be lawfully conducted. That there should have been any doubt as to the "success" of the operation implies an ignorance of the simplest

principles which regulate combustion, or a possible failure on the part of the furnace-builder. The managers of the affair need not grieve that the people of the region made themselves coarsely merry over the incineration. They would have behaved similarly if the occasion had been the hanging of a murderer, instead of the burning of a theosophist of high degree.

## THE PARTY OF USURPATION.

The Democratic leaders are bent on getting power at any cost. Ever since it became certain that 185 Electors had been chosen to vote for Gen. HAYES and Mr. WHEELER, tricks of the most shameful kind have been tried to hinder that result. In Nebraska, where the vote had to be canvassed by the Legislature, Democratic members of that body left the State to prevent a quorum from assembling for that purpose. In Florida, persons officially required to forward the returns, or to perform other acts necessary to the completion of the election, were violently detained or interrupted in their duties. In South Carolina a venal court was induced to interfere in the hope of preventing the legal counting of the votes. In Louisiana, every effort was made to overthrow public confidence in the Returning Board, and to prevent their exercise of their clear powers. In the meantime, lying dispatches have been sent throughout the country, for the purpose of inducing some one Elector to betray his trust, while the New-York Nation was secured as an advocate of the unheard-of treachery of a Republican Elector voting for a third candidate, in order to throw the election into the House.

The South has been ransacked by Mr. TILDEN'S agents seeking some Republican official able and willing to change the result for a bribe. On Tuesday it was openly boasted by Democrats in Washington that a member of the Board of Canvassers in Florida had been bought to give the vote of the State to TILDEN. Yesterday one of the Electors of the State of South Carolina was approached with an offer of \$10,000 if he would give his vote to the Democracy, security for four times that amount being very properly and naturally tendered. In Louisiana a bribe of ten times this amount was offered. To the honor of the Republican Party, Mr. TILDEN, with his great and ill-got fortune, has been unable to accomplish his corrupt purposes, nor has any Republican been base enough to adopt the course proposed by the Nation. Failing to secure a Republican instrument, he has turned to the Democratic Governor of Oregon, whom he appears to have induced, in defiance of law and right, to issue a certificate to a Democratic Elector for the purpose of securing the one vote needed for a majority in the Electoral College.

How far such a scheme is likely to succeed is hardly worth very serious discussion. It is only necessary here to call attention to the fact that, even by the pretensions of the Democrats, the certificate was issued in contradiction to the will of the people, and with the intent of giving to the minority the powers of the majority. Obviously, the policy of Mr. TILDEN and his party is that of the most dangerous and wicked usurpation. Whether it succeeds or not, the steady effort that has been made to force it to success must be terribly demoralizing, because it tends to accustom the public to the tactics of gamblers in the prosecution of public aims. If it could succeed, it would go far toward making republican institutions in our country a sad and disgraceful failure.

The Democratic House has not been behind the Democratic candidate for President in its attempts to override law and decency in order to secure its political ends. This is shown by its conduct in the case of the Representative of the State of Colorado, in that of the Representative of the Second District of South Carolina, and in that of the appointment of investigation committees in the South.

1. Colorado is a State in the Union. It was enacted by Congress at its last session, the present House concurring, when it was certified to the President that a Constitution, with certain provisions, had been adopted, he should proclaim Colorado a State in the Union, without further action by Congress. The Constitution was adopted; its adoption was certified to the President; and Colorado became a State. Yet the Democratic House refuses to receive its Representative on the ground that the State may not have yet been admitted. For the first time in the history of the country the House refuses to accept as *prima facie* evidence of election the credentials of a Governor whose authority is undisputed. Plainly, if such a course can now be taken, the House may refuse to seat any member or members, however authoritative their credentials, until a majority may be reduced to a minority, and the minority may elect its Speaker, the Speaker may appoint his committees, and the machinery of legislation may pass into the hands of the usurping members.

2. In the Second District of South Carolina the House assumed power still more recklessly. The Representative in this district was elected by 8,000 majority; an unsworn protest was presented against his admission by a dozen private citizens of the district, containing statements, some of which are notoriously untrue. The House thereupon refused to admit the Representative, and referred his case to a committee which need never report. This, and the foregoing precedent, were made with a purpose. If the next House should, by the filling of vacancies occurring meantime, be Republican, the Democratic minority on meeting, presided over by a Democratic Clerk, will arbitrarily refuse seats to enough Republicans to leave themselves the power to elect a Speaker and to seize the machinery of legislation.

3. HEWITT'S resolution for committees to the South required a suspension of the rules by a two-thirds majority, which was declared to have been received. In this declaration, the vote of Mr. PLAISTED, of Maine, was announced in the negative, but was not counted, and did not get recorded in the negative. The next day Mr. PLAISTED demanded that the journal should be corrected, and his vote recorded, by which the resolution would have been rescinded. This

leader of the Democrats, Mr. HOLMAN, arrogantly argued against allowing this simple act of justice, and the Speaker sided with him, until a Democrat from Indiana claimed that his vote had not been recorded in the affirmative. This restored the balance. The Speaker allowed the two corrections, and then by his casting vote secured the adoption of the resolutions.

These are specimens of the temper of the Democrats. They show what the country has to expect in the way of unscrupulous usurpation, and what it must be prepared to meet.

## THE PRESIDENT'S DUTY.

The President has by this time discovered his mistake. The only conceivable explanation of his gratuitous confession of unfitness for civil administration, and his humiliating apology for errors of omission and commission, is a desire to mitigate the wrath of his enemies and win from them a kindly judgment upon his Presidential career. The most probable explanation of his avoidance of the question which towers high above all others in the opinion of the country, and in its bearing upon the country's future, springs from the same source. Either he has no positive convictions on a subject about which his sense of duty should be clear and imperative, or he imagines that by shirking an expression of opinion with reference to the Democratic campaign in the Southern States he may escape responsibility without betraying the trust reposed in him. Whatever the truth upon these points, the President must now perceive the magnitude of the blunder he has committed. He has wounded the sympathies and disappointed the expectations of the Republican Party, and has supplied to his Democratic opponents pretexts for heaping upon him scorn and contumely. What he intended to be conciliatory they sneer at as weakness. The restraint which he confounded with moderation they characterize as fear. There is not a trace of generosity in their criticisms. No promise of forbearance in the future redeems the harshness of their course upon his present position. One glance at their newspapers will have satisfied him that he can make no terms of peace with them, save those which involve a betrayal of public interests and a disregard of the common dictates of justice and humanity.

The Democrats are not above bargaining. Mr. TILDEN never lost sight of the main chance, and, having bid heavily for a few Presidential Electors, he would not be likely to suffer many qualms of conscience in conducting negotiations with a much higher official. By listening to his advances, Gen. GRANT may silence the whole Democratic press. They will lavish upon him compliments as freely as upon any other conspicuous Republican whose personal grievances, real or imaginary, may have soured a disposition not naturally overamiable. In no other way can Gen. GRANT allay their animosity. Their favor may be purchased, though at a price which no man in public life can afford to pay. The President is not the man thus to throw away all that makes public life possible or private life endurable. He had no idea of bargaining when he indited a confession of weakness, and perhaps he never even dreamed that his silence upon the Southern question, and his silence in transmitting the report of the Louisiana visiting committee, would be regarded as evidence of want of agreement with the great body of the Republican Party. Fortunately, the Democrats are just now too arrogant to make matters. They speak with a plainness which carries the mind back to the dark days of December, 1860. They will have all or nothing—an unconditional surrender on the part of Gen. GRANT or fierce war to the end of his term. This is the only construction of which their strictures are susceptible. There is no suggestion of compromise. To them conciliation means cowardice; an inclination to temporize is equivalent to fickleness of purpose and a feebleness that is contemptible.

The lesson is too opportune to be neglected. The termination of the work of the Returning Boards in the contested Southern States solves only one difficulty in the great problem. Fraud is for the time foiled; intimidation and murder have meanwhile failed of their purpose. Is the danger therefore over? Irrespective of the struggle for local government which still goes on in South Carolina, and which may at any moment call for a sterner exercise of Federal authority than has been seen since the election troubles began, it is evident that in every Southern State which has a colored population large enough to decide electoral contests, a determination exists on the part of the whites to acquire and retain supremacy by any means. The defeat they have now experienced in three States will only intensify the feeling which has everywhere been manifested. No attempt is made to conceal it, or to deny the purpose at which it aims. It seeks absolute control over the States in national as well as local affairs; and to attain this end the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments are to be practically nullified. The success that has attended the Democrats in Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi emboldens them to pursue the course which there brought them victory. They will continue to resort to desperate and cruel methods of disfranchising the negro voters or of regulating their votes, without abating one jot of their representative gains consequent upon negro enfranchisement. They will destroy the main electoral reliance of the party of the Union throughout the South, and will re-establish the system which prevailed in said States immediately subsequent to the war, whereby the colored people were made subject to harsh and despotic laws, under whose operation emancipation was little more than a name. Is this a contingency which a Republican President or the Republican Party can look forward to with indifference?

So far as Federal legislation is concerned there is, for the time, no hope. The removal of defects in the law must await the destruction of the narrow Democratic majority which will exist in the next House of Representatives. It may be, moreover, that during the brief remainder of his administration President GRANT will have no opportunity for employing the force at his command on the side of mercy and justice. Unless the Dem-

ocrats of South Carolina, intoxicated by what may seem to them a chance of success, precipitate graver issues than should belong to a contest for local government, it is probable that his authority as a custodian of righteous power may not again be brought into play. Still, he may perform a great work within the few weeks that are before him. Inexplicably dumb yesterday and to-day, there is yet time for his voice as President to reach every part of the land, and to awaken it to the real nature of the questions which underlie the future of the South. The cry that comes from the cabins of Louisiana and South Carolina—the authenticated stories of sorrow and suffering, of torture and murder, of systematized terrorism and persecution, which have been received from these States—ought not to be ignored even by the outgoing President of the party to which the colored people of the South turn as their sole hope and trust. The perfunctory transmission of a report that sets forth these facts as regards Louisiana is as unworthy of Gen. GRANT as was the exclusion of the subject from his Message. If, sated and weary, he care nothing for his reputation, at least he should not overlook what is due to humanity, to the rights of the all but helpless freedmen, to the requirements of his party, and the humane instincts of the nation. To all these he owes an arraignment, at the bar of the world's opinion, of the Democratic Party, which prompts, and of the Southern whites, who perpetrate atrocities that have no parallel in any country pretending to be civilized, and that are rendered all the worse by the mean, partisan objects they are intended to promote. Gen. GRANT may dislike the duty; but it is a duty, and he cannot neglect it without dishonor.

## THE BROOKLYN CALAMITY.

It is difficult to discuss calmly the frightful disaster which happened in Brooklyn on Tuesday night. No such awful sacrifice of human life has ever been known in this country—shipwreck and the casualties of war alone being excepted. It is likely that the loss of life with which we became familiar during the rebellion, has hardened us somewhat to the horrors of slaughter by rail, fire, wreck, and explosion. When the Richmond Theatre was burned in 1811, and sixty-one persons perished, the matter was of such momentous interest that special religious services in reference to the event were held in various parts of the Union, and a monument was erected to fix forever in the memory of man that pathetic tragedy. The destruction of the Pemberton Mills at Lawrence, Mass., involved the slaughter of about one hundred and twenty persons. This sent a thrill of horror throughout the country. Later, in the burning of the French Catholic Church at Holyoke, Mass., about the same number were killed or burned as in the Lawrence disaster. None of these events, to be sure, compared with the awful tragedy in the Church of Santiago de Chili, South America, in 1863, when over two thousand people perished. But that was in a foreign country, and in the midst of our own civil strife, and it made a comparatively fleeting impression on the minds of the people of the United States. Now we are brought face to face with a calamity in one of our principal cities, by which more than three hundred persons have suffered a terrible death. The sacrifice of their lives seems so causeless and inexcusable, it is no wonder that a feeling of indignation flashes through the cloud that hangs over the two cities of Brooklyn and New-York. It is natural that men should ask, Why should these have been condemned to so horrible a fate?

The fire in the Brooklyn Theatre caught from an imperfectly-guarded light behind the scenes. The loss of life which ensued was caused by the inadequacy of the means of exit. It may be added that there is a possibility that the flames might have been stopped if there had been pails of water, fire-extinguishers, or other means at hand. According to the testimony of the master machinist of the theatre, there were no such means of checking a fire. There is sure to be an attempt to show that the lights behind the scenes were securely protected. If they had been, there would have been no fire. It proves nothing that only carelessness could have set the theatre on fire. It is carelessness, rather than malicious design, that the public demand to be protected from. By some means an inflammable piece of scenery was placed against a gas-light in the rear of the stage. From the flame so kindled spread the conflagration which laid the Brooklyn Theatre in ashes. As for the means of exit, it is urged that they were ample. Compared with most of the theatres in this City, it is likely that the exits of the Brooklyn building were wide and numerous. This is certainly true of the lower part of the building, which seems to have been emptied without serious disaster. The loss of life, however, was in the upper part of the theatre. There were about two hundred and fifty people on the first floor; three hundred and fifty on the second, and four hundred on the third or gallery floor. The Treasurer of the theatre testifies that the gallery stairs were "unusually wide," and that nothing but a panic could have prevented the safe escape of the people in the upper part of the house. Panic in an audience, in case of an alarm of fire, is inevitable. Whether the gallery stairs fell, in this instance, or whether they were choked by a terror-stricken crowd, may never be known. It is clear that insufficient provision for the escape of the people in the upper part of the house was the cause of their destruction, just as it is clear that inadequate protection against accident behind the scenes occasioned the kindling of the fire. It is panic in one case, and carelessness in the other, that must be provided for white human life is at stake.

The architects and proprietors of places of public resort will complain that such commodious means of exit as those which the less than this calamity seems to demand, are well-nigh impracticable. "To give so much room to stair-cases and outer openings, would take away too much from the seating capacity of the house. They have built on this economical plan. In this City, several theatres empty all their sittings into one main artery. Where the building is in the middle of a block it is

like an inflammable box lined with tinder, and with one narrow opening to safety. There are few theatres in this country which do not nearly answer to this description. It is a disgrace to civilization that buildings of this sort should be permitted to open their doors to the public. Either the laws relating to the safety of public buildings are not emphatic enough, or they are not enforced. It is high time that this matter were rigidly inquired into and theatrical death-traps closed or compelled to adopt means to prevent a recurrence of frightful disasters. When managers can honestly advertise that their theatres are absolutely safe, they may hope for a return of public confidence. For the present, many of the places of amusement in this City will remain under a popular ban of suspicion.

## CAUCUS OF THE HOUSE DEMOCRATS.

A CONFERENCE LASTING OVER TWO HOURS.—THE PRESIDENT BLAMED FOR ALL THEIR FANCIED TROUBLES—HOW THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS WERE IGNORED—THE PARTY IN A FOG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Democrats of the House held an important caucus to-day, remaining in session something over two hours. This caucus conference was called on account of the news that was received that a vote of the all the disputed States had voted for Hayes, and that his election was certain. There was a good deal of feeling manifested at the opening of the caucus, which was called to map out a plan of action for the future, and there was for a time a good deal of wild talk, most of it directed toward the President. Strong expressions against him were uttered, and the reputation of Senator Sherman and his colleagues on the late election in Louisiana were freely indulged in, many of those present declaring it to have been an insult to the House and country. In fact, the action of the President in relation to Southern affairs was the principal subject under consideration, and there were numerous resolutions offered looking to an investigation of the part he had taken in sending troops into the South to maintain the peace, and to defeat, and some extravagant statements were made as to his use of the Army, especially in South Carolina. After there had been a good deal of talk, and a score of resolutions of various kinds offered without meeting the point they evidently intended reach from the start, viz., the proposition to impeach the President, Mr. Fernando Wood, in search of some other resolution instructing the Joint Committee to inquire into the acts of the President in relation to Southern affairs, and report whether articles of impeachment should be brought against him. Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Randall, and some other members thought this was most too broad ground to talk in the present excited condition of the public mind, and thought the whole matter could be just as well reached by some more moderate and temperate action than a direct proposition to impeach the President. Mr. Hewitt seemed especially anxious that all steps taken should be as carefully guarded as possible so as not to inflame the public mind. Therefore, after some talk and consultation, Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that a committee of seven be appointed by the chair of the House to inquire into the acts of the President and his use of troops in the Southern States, and to map out and determine a line of policy for the guidance of the Democratic majority in the House, and that all the various resolutions offered be referred to that committee, which is instructed to report its action upon these grave questions at the next meeting of the caucus to be held to-morrow evening. This resolution was offered and adopted as a substitute for all pending resolutions, and was really but a mild way of organizing a committee to consider whether or not it should be the policy of the Democratic Party to undertake to impeach the President. Mr. Lamar, who presided, appointed the following as the committee: Mr. Hewitt, of New-York; Mr. Tracy, of Ohio; Mr. Wood, of New-York; Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Holman, of Indiana; Mr. Sparks, of Illinois, and Mr. Warren, of Massachusetts.

It will be seen that the policy of Mr. Hewitt, in guarding the real interest of the party, was carried out in the appointment of the committee, for not a single Southern man was put on it. Whether this was because the Southern members were in the minority in the caucus, or whether they desired no recognition in considering and perfecting their high-handed scheme, or whether it was a well laid plan to do under cover and false pretense what they feared to do publicly, remains for the future to develop. The committee as appointed met this evening at Mr. Hewitt's house, and were in session until a late hour.

## THE HOUSE ON THE REPORT.

EFFORTS TO RESTRICT THE PUBLICATION—FURTHER EXHIBITIONS OF PARTISANSHIP—FERNANDO WOOD IN A STATE OF "VIRTUOUS" IGNORANCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President's Message, transmitting to Congress the report of the committee appointed to witness the canvass of the Electoral vote of Louisiana, threw the Democratic side of the House into a feverish state of excitement to-day. As soon as the reading of the Message was completed, Mr. Springer moved to refer it to the Joint Committee to have the Louisiana Election. Mr. Conger said no objection would be made to the reference, if the House would order the report to be printed. This is what the Democrats desired to prevent, and what Springer aimed at in his motion for reference. Springer said he would agree to print the Message, but would not consent to print the accompanying report. Mr. Conger then demanded that the statement should be read by Mr. Clerk. As the House was called upon by a motion to refer, it was the right of any member to call for the reading of the report, and the duty of the Speaker to order the reading. Under the rules all papers read at the Clerk's desk are printed in the Record. Hoping to defeat the reading, Mr. Holman moved to adjourn, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered, and the name on the roll had been called there was a majority for adjournment, the Democrats all having voted for the motion. Ascertain, however, that the question could not be brushed aside by adjournment, and that it would come up to plague them to-morrow, as unfinished business, a sufficient number of Democrats rose and were ordered, and Mr. Randall, with some unnecessary parade, ordered the reading of the report.

When the reading was finished Fernando Wood denounced the action of the President in thrusting upon the record of Congress an ex parte and partisan report from persons without official status or legal authority. He charged the act of the President as an extraordinary and unprecedented, and his first impulse, upon learning the nature of the report thus transmitted, was to move to return it to the President, but he would content himself by moving to lay it upon the table. Applause from the Democratic side followed the conclusion of his remarks. Mr. Springer then moved to adjourn, and Mr. Wood demanded that the question on his motion to lay on the table, an entirely superfluous motion, as the first motion must be decided without debate. Mr. Holman rose to a question of order, when the Democratic side, as with one accord cried out, "regular order," the purpose being to prevent the Republicans from extending the further delay in reference to the matter. Speaker Randall, with a tone of voice and manner of behavior that suggested the bearing of a chairman of a Democratic ward meeting cried out, "The Chair will maintain order," and then contrasting Mr. an "ill astute you, Sir," demanded that the question of order should be stated. Mr. Holman claimed that Mr. Springer had demanded adjournment, and that gentleman could not make the previous question. The Speaker suspiciously replied that Mr. Wood had been recognized in his own words as the floor and overruled

Mr. Holman. Mr. Wood upon the suggestion of the Speaker withdrew his motion for the previous question, when the motion to lay on the table was carried by a strict party vote. Immediately after the House adjourned, when the Democrats went into caucus.

## LOUISIANA REPORT IN CONGRESS.

UNIMPEACHABLE CHARACTER OF THE TESTIMONY TO THE FAIRNESS AND LEGALITY OF THE CANVASS—PRIVATELY EXPRESSED VIEWS OF LEADING LAWYERS ON THE ACTION OF THE RETURNING BOARD—WHY THE DEMOCRATS DECLINED TO MAKE A JOINT REPORT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Republican Committee that witnessed the count of votes in Louisiana returned last night, and this morning called upon the President and handed him the testimony taken by them, and a statement of their own conclusions. The report was not long, but the testimony includes 2,000 pages of manuscript. The President sent the report to both Houses of Congress this afternoon, and the bundle of testimony, which could not, of course, be duplicated, was sent to the Senate only. In that body the motion was made to print the testimony, but objection was made on the Democratic side, and a debate immediately arose, which consumed the whole day. From the report of the debate, and particularly from the opening speech of Senator Sherman, it will be learned what position the visiting committees took relative to the State Board. The private conversation of Mr. Hale, Mr. Garfield, and the other gentlemen who accompanied the President, and the facts which people are daily hearing, so to speak, officially stated by Senator Sherman, are deeply impressed with the fact that Louisiana rightfully gives its vote to Hayes and Wheeler. They admit no doubt, and the lawyers of the committee say the case for the Republicans is perfect. The Conservative Republicans, like Wendell Phillips, of New-York, and Charles A. Tamm, of New-York, are not less certain of the justice of the Return Board than the more thorough partisans, if such a term can be applied to any of the committee.

Gen. Van Allen says that not being a lawyer, he had an opportunity to observe and speak rather as an outsider of the action of the other gentlemen of the committee. He gives them great credit for the work that they did, and for the temper that they displayed throughout. He says that it seems that the lawyers from the North, Mr. Stoughton, Cortland Parker, Mr. Hale, and Mr. Garfield, labored very earnestly in the examination of the laws and in the preparation of testimony in regard to the intimations, in order that it might be properly classified and presented. Gen. Garfield, in speaking of the work of the committee, says that it was a palpitating and careful examination of the laws of the State, and prepared a brief for their own guidance. The greatest pains were taken that every act should be in strict accordance with law, and he reports that from the beginning to the end there cannot be a question raised as to the legality of the returns made. Mr. Hale is very confident of the success of the Republican position. It is a general remark of the Joint Committee, that the count in Louisiana will bear the investigation of a Democratic committee, and that the testimony which will be placed before the House Committee will very much displace them in its character and extent.

There was an effort made to secure a joint report from the Democratic and Republican committees. In private conversation Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, was rather inclined to give Senator Sherman, Mr. Trumbull said the Democrats desired first to know the result, and finally, after a dry of consideration, decided that a joint report was impracticable; in other words, it would not answer the Democratic purpose. This effort of a joint report was entirely informal, and it was not the subject of correspondence.

Mr. Conkling made an important statement in the Senate with respect to a Democratic fabrication concerning Mr. Stoughton, which has been published all around the country that he spoke of the finding of an affidavit in one of the returns, dated after the time when the returns were said to have been received, as being a clerical error. Senator Boggs, in his fat-witted manner, alluded to this statement to-day, and endeavored to throw some ridicule upon Mr. Stoughton. Mr. Conkling thereupon stood positively and an authority that Mr. Stoughton never made any such remark, but on the contrary, had said to one of the Democratic members of the committee, that it was clear that the envelope had been opened after it had been received and the affidavit inserted.

The debate in the Senate to-day on the Louisiana testimony was very spirited and interesting. Mr. Sherman's very candid and quiet statement, relative to the experience of the committee in Louisiana, answered several Democratic questions, and broke the effect of Mr. Sherman's speech. Senators McDonald, Boggs, and Stevenson, who were in Louisiana, entered into the debate, McDonald contending himself with asking a few questions which led to undesirable results. For instance, he developed the fact, which seems not to be generally understood, that the Returning Board had not given Mr. Stoughton the so-called executive sessions were those in which the Republican and Democratic committees and lawyers of both sides and the stenographers were admitted. The reports of the proceedings were all published in full. When the Returning Board had heard all the evidence and closed the hearing, as any court would do, it delivered its report, and upon its decision, but all the sessions in which any action was taken, except making up the final report, were public. Senator Stevenson began in a very faraway way to disclaim and regret the display of partisanship, and went on to make a very partisan speech on the situation. He believed that beyond any question Louisiana was carried by Tilden, and it appears that his desire to please people as American citizens rather than partisans applies only to Republicans.

Late in the afternoon, in reply to Senator Sherman, he bitterly denounced the Returning Board, basing his denunciation on ex-Senator Carpenter's report in the Louisiana case, two years ago. Senator Edmunds called the fact to Stevenson's attention, that the present Returning Board did not contain a single member of the board he was denouncing. With a show of fairness, he did so. Mr. Stevenson began to grow weary, and he ceased to hope that he had not back all he had said concerning the board. Senator Stevenson was rather badly used up in the debate, and Senator Boggs, in attempting to sustain the Democratic side also found himself in considerable trouble.

At the close of the debate an important point of order was raised and decided by Mr. Ferry, the presiding officer. Senator Merriman, of North Carolina, raised the point, that under the joint rules any Senator had the right to demand the reference of the report and testimony to the Committee on Printing. Mr. Ferry ruled that there were no joint rules in existence. As expounding was taken up, it is likely to be the occasion of vast amounts of debate. The Democrats are exceedingly angry at Merriman for his stupidity in raising the point, for they were particularly anxious to postpone until near the end of the session any discussion of the Louisiana case. It is perhaps as well that the issue is made at once and distinctly, for it is true, as often has been asserted, that the Democratic programme is to insist upon the existence and enforcement of the twenty-second joint rule, which permits either house to throw out the



## THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

## HAYES AND WHEELER CHOOSE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

**RESULT OF THE ACTION OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE YESTERDAY—EXTRAORDINARY EFFORTS OF THE DEMOCRACY TO DEFEAT THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE—WHOLESALE ATTEMPTS AT BRIBERY—CONSPIRACY IN OREGON—THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES RECEIVE 185 ELECTORAL VOTES.**

The Electoral College of the several States met yesterday, according to law, and voted for the candidates for President and Vice President; as the members had several times been elected to vote. Vacancies were filled in several of the colleges, both Democratic and Republican. The result is that Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler have received the 185 votes necessary to election. Several attempts were made to defeat the will of the people, notably in Louisiana, South Carolina, and Oregon. Bribery was the method employed in the two former States, and a conspiracy, to exclude a Republican elector was the method resorted to in the last-named State.

The State Board of Canvassers of Florida did not complete their work until 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The result was made public directly after. The majority for Hayes is over nine hundred, the State ticket is elected, and the two Republican Congressmen. The Legislature is Democratic. The board were unanimous in their report on all but a few unimportant points. The concurrence of the Democratic member of the board, in making the report, seems to have been something of a surprise to the visiting Democrats. In South Carolina, the two chief events of yesterday were the meeting of the Republican Electors and the decision of the Supreme Court that Wallace was the legally elected Speaker of the lower house of the Legislature. What the Democrats propose to do is not known. Our dispatch from Washington shows the mistake they made in trying to get up a separate house. They can do nothing now conformably to law. In New-Orleans the chief event was the meeting of the Electoral College, and the statement publicly made by one of its members that he had been offered \$100,000 to vote for Tilden. An attempt was also made to buy one of the Republican Electors of South Carolina for \$10,000. Both attempts failed, and the votes of the men who had been thus approached, were cast for the man they had been elected to vote for. The President yesterday sent a special message to Congress, transmitting the report of the gentlemen who went to New-Orleans, on the election in that State, and the work of the Returning Board.

## THE DARKEST POLITICAL CRIME IN HISTORY.

**AN INFAMOUS DEMOCRATIC CONSPIRACY IN OREGON TO STEAL A REPUBLICAN VOTE—THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE A PARTY TO IT—HE GIVES THE CERTIFICATE TO A DEMOCRAT—THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE HIM—A DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL COLLEGE PRETENDS TO THROW THE VOTE OF A REPUBLICAN STATE.**

Portland, Oregon, Dec. 6.—The arguments before Gov. Grover on the question of Watts' disqualification as Elector, were concluded yesterday evening, at 10 o'clock. Gov. Grover announced that he would reserve his decision until this morning at 10 A.M. The board then adjourned. This morning, at the designated hour, Grover announced that he had concluded to refuse Watts a certificate, and to issue one to Cronin, Democrat, who had received the next highest number of votes. At 12 o'clock to-day the Republican and Democratic Electoral candidates assembled in the room, the door of which was locked, and guarded by a Deputy United States Marshal. Shortly after 12 o'clock the Governor issued three certificates to John C. Cartwright, William H. Odell, and E. A. Cronin, which were properly certified by Secretary Chadwick.

The certificates were issued in duplicate, and placed in an envelope by Chadwick, who went to the room where the six electors were assembled. The envelope was addressed to Odell Cronin, and Cartwright. Chadwick knocked at the door, which was opened by Cronin, and the envelope containing the certificates was handed to him. Cronin, on receiving the certificates, refused to give Cartwright and Odell theirs. These two gentlemen refused to recognize Cronin as a qualified Elector, when he announced his readiness to proceed with the Electoral ballot. Cronin stated then, that inasmuch as Cartwright and Odell had refused to acknowledge him as an Elector, he regarded the offices as vacant, and proceeded to fill them himself. He appointed John T. Miller, of Jackson County, and John Parker, of Linn, both Democrats, to fill the alleged vacancies. These self-constituted Electors then proceeded to cast the Electoral vote of Oregon, Cronin voting for Tilden, and Miller and Parker for Hayes. After casting the vote, Cronin hastily left the room, taking with him the certificates and the Electoral vote. When he had retired, the three Republicans Electors, acting on the assumption that as Watts had been refused a certificate, they were entitled to fill the place of the Republican elector, proceeded to fill the same by selecting Watts as Elector, and then cast the Electoral vote of the State for Hayes.

The feeling of indignation on the part of the Republicans at what they consider the unwarrantable, illegal, and revolutionary action of Grover and the Democrats is, numbers, denounce the proceeding. Others justify it on the ground of retaliation. Very few of any class claim that the action of the Governor of Cronin is legal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Senator Mitchell has received a dispatch from Oregon, which conveys the following information. The Governor of the State refused a certificate to Watts, and certified the election of Cronin, a Democrat in his place. The Secretary of State gave the certificates into the possession of Cronin, who refused to display the certificates. Republicans certified to be elected, except in the absence of Watts. The two Republicans met, however, and chose Watts, who is no longer a Postmaster, to fill the vacancy, and voted three votes for Hayes and Wheeler. They will appear to the abstract of ballots, affidavits, and then have Cronin appointed two Electors to fill the places of the two Republicans to whom he refused to deliver the certificates, and cast their votes for Tilden and Hendricks, and the Governor will certify to the President of the Senate. The great Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, remarked confidentially to a Republican to-day, that Oregon was expected to help the Democrats to a majority, and it is clear that he understood the nature of the infamously conceived plot that was sanctioned by the great leader of the Reform party.

The law of the State of Oregon has been carefully considered by the ablest Republican lawyers. It was one of the first cases in which the State laws were examined. The law is absolute and complete and admits of no evasion. It is perfectly plain that it is absolute. It requires that the Secretary of State shall certify to the Governor the persons having the highest number of votes. There is no discretion. The votes are to be counted, and the Governor is directed to issue certificates of election to the persons thus certified to him. Neither the Governor nor the Secretary of State have the slightest power to act judicially in such a case. It would have been a violation of law to have refused a certificate to Watts, but no complaint would have been made of that refusal until it would have only caused a vacancy. The issue of a certificate to Cronin was a gross violation of the law of the State and a gross violation of the law of the United States, respecting the right of candidates receiving a minority of votes. The decisions are of great number and weight which declare that the illegality of a candidate receiving a majority of votes does not cause the election of the candidate having a minority. There was a decision in the Supreme Court of California on this very point only a few days ago. Senator Mitchell said that he has no doubt the conspiracy has been arranged for some time. Senator Kelly started to come here about the same time as Senator Mitchell, but, on arriving in California, immediately turned back for a stage ride of 300 miles, it is probable that a search of the telegraph offices would disclose the reason why. Before he left Oregon, he undoubtedly understood that there was a question of the State giving its three votes to Hayes and Wheeler. There is the greatest excitement and indignation among Republicans. They feel, however, that the action has placed the Democrats absolutely on the defensive before the country. The action is everywhere regarded as the most infamous political crime in history. It is believed that the conspiracy, as announced in its object, but as to the measures that may be resorted to in defense of the right vote, Republican leaders are silent. The statement is made here that Cronin refused for some time to take the certificate, but he and the Governor and Secretary of State were urged and exhorted from the East till they yielded. Elaborate opinions were sent them, and they finally acquiesced, as they have. It seems clearly to be approved by the Democratic party leaders and managers.

## LOUISIANA.

**THE MEETING OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE—ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A MEMBER TO VOTE FOR TILDEN—\$100,000 OFFERED FOR HIS VOTE—THE TILDEN ELECTORS GO THROUGH THE PACE OF CASTING A VOTE FOR HIM—NEW PLANS AND MORE THREATENINGS FROM THE DEMOCRATS.**

New-Orleans, Dec. 6.—The duly elected Presidential Electors of Louisiana received their certificates from Gov. Kellogg to-day, and this afternoon met at the State house, and cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler. During the morning, it was reported on the streets, and about the hotels, that one of the Electors had been induced to betray the trust reposed in him by his constituents, and that he would cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks. It was generally known to the Republicans that their opponents were making desperate efforts to secure the vote of the elector who had been thus approached, and that they were endeavoring to secure the vote of the elector who had been thus approached, and that they were endeavoring to secure the vote of the elector who had been thus approached.

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Mr. Packard will never take the Governor's chair, for, if he does, he will be killed on his hour after his inauguration. While this kind of talk goes on among the White League, the leaders of the Democracy are preparing another address to "Our Fellow Citizens of the United States." This will be the fourth within a week, and the work is still continuing in the State.

Regarding the Presidential question, there is but little discussion to-day. The Democrats have seen their last plank sink under their candidate, and they have given up all hope. They are now turning their attention to the preparation of testimony to be submitted to the Congressional committee which is coming here. They are particularly anxious to overthrow the evidence of Eliza Pinkston, and unfortunately the poor woman is in such a low state, that she will hardly be able to repeat her sad story. She is not expected to live through the week. There is reason to believe that an effort will be made to prove before the committee that O. H. Brewster and A. B. Llewellyn, two of the Republican Electors, were not eligible to the position, because they held Federal offices when elected. The Democrats understand that both the gentlemen resigned those offices. To-day their places in the College of Electors were declared vacant, and the other Electors proceeded to fill the vacancies by re-electing them. In this way all doubt as to their eligibility was set at rest, for when selected to fill the vacancy caused by their own withdrawal, they, of course, held no office under the National Government. The Democrats, however, are not satisfied with this, and they are endeavoring to get up the fight. The news from Florida has not tended to reassure them. H. C.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

**THE VOTE OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE—SOLID FOR HAYES—THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL—A LARGE CROWD IN ATTENDANCE.**

Boston, Dec. 6.—The vote of the Massachusetts Electors was performed to-day at the State-house in the presence of an unexpectedly large number of spectators, the galleries of the Senate Chamber and the lobbies being crowded with people, among them being several members of the Legislature and public men. The vote was cast solid for Hayes and Wheeler. The name of each Elector was called by the Secretary. He announced his choice and deposited his ballot. The secret form of response was "I vote for Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President of the United States," and on the vote for Vice President, "I vote for William A. Wheeler, of New-York." &c. When James Russell Lowell announced his choice, there was a round of applause from the spectators. Mr. J. P. Osgood, one of the Electors, then rose and made a speech, in which he said that the first few words he spoke created a ripple of excitement, and a feeling that was expressed by the words which went whispering through the crowd—"He's going back on Hayes."

Mr. Osgood spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: As a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, I was present at the election of Hayes and Wheeler. I then cast my vote with the majority. And now, Sir, as an Elector, exercising my privilege, feeling that the fate of the country depends on the election of the President, I cast my vote for Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio.

The last sentence was received with a perfect storm of applause. The voting over, and the announcement being made that Rutherford B. Hayes had been elected President of the United States, and William A. Wheeler Vice President, the Electors then adjourned. The seven votes of the State were cast for Hayes and Wheeler. One of the members informed me he was offered \$100,000 for his vote, with \$40,000 security put up for its payment.

**THE BLUNDER OF THE DEMOCRATS IN SECESSION FROM THE LEGISLATURE—MR. HEWITT'S ADVICE DID IT—IN WHAT A QUORUM OF AN ASSEMBLY CONSISTS—THE DEMOCRATS UNABLE TO DO ANYTHING IN CONFORMITY WITH LAW.**

Washington, Dec. 6.—The Democrats of the South Carolina Legislature committed a great blunder in seceding from the Legislature and refusing to act with the regular organization. They are understood to have acted under the advice of Mr. Hewitt. The legal aspect of the situation is entirely reversed by their voluntary retirement, or at least it is very much modified, according to any view that may be taken of the affair. It has been decided that a quorum of a legislative body is a majority of the actual members, and not of all the members provided for. If there are vacancies from any cause, either by the voluntary retirement of members, or through failure to take their seats at the opening of the Assembly, the majority of the members on the roll is a quorum. Previous to the secession of the Democrats, the United States Senate consisted of seventy-four members, when all the seats were filled. When all were represented, a quorum of the Senate was thirty-eight; but there was a vacancy for sometime from Louisiana, by reason of the non-admission of Mr. Pinchback, so that the roll contained but seventy-three names, and thirty-seven Senators then constituted a quorum. At the beginning of the session, when the Southern members seceded from Congress, it was decided that a majority of the Representatives remaining constituted a quorum of the House. The Democratic members of the Louisiana Legislature two or three times attempted to defeat action by breaking up a quorum, but it was decided that their resignation created vacancies, and that a majority of those who did not resign constituted a quorum. In the South Carolina Legislature, the seceding members were not members of the House, and the entire number who have taken the oath constitute the body of the House, and the majority of that number is a quorum for business. If the Democrats had taken their seats in the House in the regular way, or indeed if they had waited for forcible ejection the day before yesterday, the legal status of the House would have been entirely changed, and they would have been much nearer their object than they are at the present time. They can do nothing now in conformity with law, and only through revolutionary proceedings.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**

**SOLID FOR HAYES—DEMOCRATIC BOASTINGS BROUGHT TO NOTHING—A VACANCY FILLED.**

Harrisburg, Dec. 6.—The Electoral College of Pennsylvania met in the Senate Chamber, in the Capitol Building, at 10 o'clock to-day, and cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler. The result was a unanimous vote for Hayes and Wheeler. The Democrats, however, were not present, and the election was held without their participation. The result was a unanimous vote for Hayes and Wheeler. The Democrats, however, were not present, and the election was held without their participation. The result was a unanimous vote for Hayes and Wheeler. The Democrats, however, were not present, and the election was held without their participation.

**NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5, 1876.**

I, John McEnery, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that I have, in presence of the following named persons, candidates for President and Vice President, received the following number of votes for each of them, to-wit: For Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President, 185 votes; for William A. Wheeler, of New-York, for Vice President, 185 votes.

**MISSOURI.**

**THE INELIGIBLE DEMOCRATIC ELECTOR—HIS SEAT CLAIMED BY A REPUBLICAN—THE LAWS OF THE STATE ON THE FILLING OF VACANCIES IN THE COLLEGE.**

St. Louis, Dec. 6.—The Electoral College of Missouri was held to-day, and under peculiar circumstances. Just after the election it was discovered that Geo. D. M. Frost, Democratic candidate for Elector in the Third District, was ineligible, and before the college met to-day Charles H. Steifel, Republican candidate in the same district, applied to Gov. Harris for the certificate, upon the ground that he was the only eligible candidate in the district. Frost having been a West Point graduate, and an Army officer, and subsequently in the rebel Army, being thus debarred under the third section of the fourteenth amendment, Gov. Harris refused the application, stating that he had already issued the certificate to Frost. At the same time the Democratic Elector, except Frost in the third, and Charles H. Steifel in the first, met to cast the vote of the State. Steifel, the Republican claimant, again appeared and demanded a seat in the Electoral College, which was refused.

Gen. G. H. Shields, Chairman of the Republican District Central Committee, appeared on behalf of the Republican Party, and claimed that Steifel should be allowed to sit in the Electoral College, and cast his vote for Hayes and Wheeler. He protested against that body assuming to act in filling the vacancy caused by the ineligibility of Frost.

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Gen. Frost, upon the ground that it had no such power under the laws of the State. Gen. Shields presented a written protest, embodying the foregoing objections, which was laid on the table; and the Democratic Electors then proceeded to fill the two vacancies by electing Michael Hendricks, in the first, in the place of Frost. The vote was then cast for Tilden and Hendricks, and E. V. Conway was appointed messenger to deliver the vote in Washington. There seems to be no law in the State authorizing the Electoral College to fill such vacancies as that caused by the ineligibility of Frost, and the Republicans, if necessary, will have the matter pressed before Congress when that body assembled to witness the counting of the Electoral vote.

**VERMONT.**

**THE COLLEGE MEETS AND CASTS A SOLID VOTE FOR HAYES—FRANKS OF A DEMOCRATIC ELECTOR—HE RESOLVES HIMSELF INTO A COLLEGE OF ONE AND SIGNS HIS OWN CERTIFICATE.**

Montpelier, Dec. 6.—The final proceedings of the Electoral College this morning occupied about half an hour, and the five votes of Vermont have been cast for Hayes and Wheeler. The proceedings were enlivened by the farcical efforts of Aldrich, the contesting Elector, to cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks. It will be noticed that Aldrich appears for the first time to-day, after all the vacancies had been filled by the Electoral College yesterday, according to law, and that even if he had appeared, he would have been unable to cast his vote, as he had already cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks yesterday at the meeting of the college, and the vacancy which was duly filled. On the assembling of the college there were present among the spectators Mr. Bingham, late Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Aldrich, and his counsel George M. Fisk, of Northfield. As soon as the body was called to order the Chairman announced that the first business was the voting for President of the United States. Mr. Fisk then said:

"I wish to inform the college that Mr. Aldrich is present claiming to be a member of the college, and I also wish to protest against Mr. Wallace holding a seat in the college."

Col. Farham, one of the Electors, objected to anyone outside of the college taking up its time, for they were there simply to do specific business provided for by law. The college immediately proceeded to vote for President, when Aldrich offered his vote for Tilden, which was not received by Mr. Estey, Chairman of the college, who announced that he had cast his vote for Hayes and Wheeler. He then proceeded to cast his vote for Hayes and Wheeler, and the college adjourned.

**CALIFORNIA.**

San Francisco, Dec. 6.—The Republican Electors met at Sacramento to-day and cast their several votes for Rutherford B. Hayes for President, and William A. Wheeler for Vice President. Gen. J. P. Miller was appointed messenger to convey the certificates to Washington.

**RHODE ISLAND.**

Providence, Dec. 6.—The Presidential Electors met at Bristol this afternoon, and cast four votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Corlies declined the position of Elector, and the vacancy was filled by electing W. S. Slater, who was also elected by the General Assembly.

**ALABAMA.**

Montgomery, Dec. 6.—The Presidential Electors met here to-day, and voted for Tilden and Hendricks. L. G. Mead was elected messenger to carry the vote to Washington.

**MINNESOTA.**

St. Paul, Dec. 6.—The five Electors of Minnesota met at 12 o'clock to-day, and cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Hon. Stephen Miller was elected messenger to convey the official notification to Washington.

**NEVADA.**

San Francisco, Dec. 6.—The Nevada Electors met at Carson to-day, and voted for Hayes and Wheeler, and selected R. M. Daggett as messenger to Washington.

**MAINE.**

Augusta, Dec. 6.—The Maine Electoral College to-day cast 7 votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

**NEW-YORK.**

**THE THIRTY-FIVE VOTES CAST FOR TILDEN—ALLEXANDER E. ORR RE-ELECTED TO FILL A VACANCY—DORSHIMER'S DISAGREABLE NEWS.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Albany, Dec. 6.—The proceedings of the Electoral College to-day were marked by great formality, and were without positive interest, although the large assembly of the electors, and the hour of the session, naturally drew much attention to the proceedings. The first business was the casting of the vote for President and Vice President. The vote was cast for Hayes and Wheeler. The result was a unanimous vote for Hayes and Wheeler. The Democrats, however, were not present, and the election was held without their participation. The result was a unanimous vote for Hayes and Wheeler. The Democrats, however, were not present, and the election was held without their participation.

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**VERMONT.**

**THE COLLEGE MEETS AND CASTS A SOLID VOTE FOR HAYES—FRANKS OF A DEMOCRATIC ELECTOR—HE RESOLVES HIMSELF INTO A COLLEGE OF ONE AND SIGNS HIS OWN CERTIFICATE.**

Montpelier, Dec. 6.—The final proceedings of the Electoral College this morning occupied about half an hour, and the five votes of Vermont have been cast for Hayes and Wheeler. The proceedings were enlivened by the farcical efforts of Aldrich, the contesting Elector, to cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks. It will be noticed that Aldrich appears for the first time to-day, after all the vacancies had been filled by the Electoral College yesterday, according to law, and that even if he had appeared, he would have been unable to cast his vote, as he had already cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks yesterday at the meeting of the college, and the vacancy which was duly filled. On the assembling of the college there were present among the spectators Mr. Bingham, late Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Aldrich, and his counsel George M. Fisk, of Northfield. As soon as the body was called to order the Chairman announced that the first business was the voting for President of the United States. Mr. Fisk then said:

"I wish to inform the college that Mr. Aldrich is present claiming to be a member of the college, and I also wish to protest against Mr. Wallace holding a seat in the college."

Col. Farham, one of the Electors, objected to anyone outside of the college taking up its time, for they were there simply to do specific business provided for by law. The college immediately proceeded to vote for President, when Aldrich offered his vote for Tilden, which was not received by Mr. Estey, Chairman of the college, who announced that he had cast his vote for Hayes and Wheeler. He then proceeded to cast his vote for Hayes and Wheeler, and the college adjourned.

**CALIFORNIA.**

San Francisco, Dec. 6.—The Republican Electors met at Sacramento to-day and cast their several votes for Rutherford B. Hayes for President, and William A. Wheeler for Vice President. Gen. J. P. Miller was appointed messenger to convey the certificates to Washington.

**RHODE ISLAND.**

Providence, Dec. 6.—The Presidential Electors met at Bristol this afternoon, and cast four votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Corlies declined the position of Elector, and the vacancy was filled by electing W. S. Slater, who was also elected by the General Assembly.

**ALABAMA.**

Montgomery, Dec. 6.—The Presidential Electors met here to-day, and voted for Tilden and Hendricks. L. G. Mead was elected messenger to carry the vote to Washington.

**MINNESOTA.**

St. Paul, Dec. 6.—The five Electors of Minnesota met at 12 o'clock to-day, and cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Hon. Stephen Miller was elected messenger to convey the official notification to Washington.

**NEVADA.**

San Francisco, Dec. 6.—The Nevada Electors met at Carson to-day, and voted for Hayes and Wheeler, and selected R. M. Daggett as messenger to Washington.

**MAINE.**

Augusta, Dec. 6.—The Maine Electoral College to-day cast 7 votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

**NEW-YORK.**

**THE THIRTY-FIVE VOTES CAST FOR TILDEN—ALLEXANDER E. ORR RE-ELECTED TO FILL A VACANCY—DORSHIMER'S DISAGREABLE NEWS.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Albany, Dec. 6.—The proceedings of the Electoral College to-day were marked by great formality, and were without positive interest, although the large assembly of the electors, and the hour of the session, naturally drew much attention to the proceedings. The first business was the casting of the vote for President and Vice President. The vote was cast for Hayes and Wheeler. The result was a unanimous vote for Hayes and Wheeler. The Democrats, however, were not present, and the election was held without their participation. The result was a unanimous vote for Hayes and Wheeler. The Democrats, however, were not present, and the election was held without their participation.

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## A MISPLACED TRUST

**AMUSEMENTS.**

**'TALLACK'S.** BOUCICAULT.

MR. LESTER WALLACE. Proprietor and Manager.

Mr. Wallace is gratified to announce the engagement of the eminent dramatic artist and comedian, who has been touring his recent season with the comedy FORBIDDEN FRUIT as a brilliant proof of his appearance as

**CUNN.**

In his celebrated Irish drama, the

**SHAGBAGGS.**

The engagement of

**MR. BOUCICAULT.**

being necessarily limited to a few weeks, the comedy FORBIDDEN FRUIT, suspended during the run of THE SHAGBAGGS, will be resumed on the 10th inst. after which a new drama, entitled ALL FOR KICK, will be produced.

**EVERY NIGHT AT 8.**

**EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1-30.**

WILLIAM

**THE SHAGBAGGS.**

with the original cast, including Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. E. Arnott, Mr. A. Stevenson, Mr. E. Holland, Mr. Edwin, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Cook, Mr. Fytinge, Mr. Atkins, Miss Dyas, Miss Jennings, Miss Rose Wood, Miss Josephine Baker Mrs. Farnham, and Miss Blaisdell, as originally represented at Sullivan's Theatre in 1874.

Box office open daily from 8 to 4. Places may be secured four weeks in advance.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.**  
GENERAL REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, Dec. 8, at 2.30 P. M.  
**SECOND CONCERT.**  
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, at 8 o'clock.  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.  
Conductor.....Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH  
**SOLOISTS:**  
Messrs. H. A. BIRCHOFF, Tenor; C. STEINBUCH, Bass.  
Home: Mrs. E. J. LANG, Solo Pianist.  
Symphony: S. F. G. O. E. S. R. Schumann.  
For the first time in America.

CONCERTO—No. 2 in G minor for Piano-forte  
and Orchestra. C. Saint Saens  
Mr. B. J. LANG.  
GRAND SCENA—From the Goetterdämmerung. R. Wagner  
B. Bayreuth  
VENTURE—"Leonore," No. 3. B. Wagner  
B. Bayreuth  
Admission for the rehearsal, with reserved seat, \$1.00  
Admission for the concert, with reserved seat, 1.50  
Admission for the family circle. 1.00

GRAND PIANO used on this occasion is the  
CHICKERING & SONS.

**P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.**  
THREE LAST DAYS.  
THREE LAST DAYS.  
THREE LAST DAYS.  
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS.  
TWO PERFORMANCES, DAILY.

FISH, LOWLANDS, and SEBASTIAN,  
CHAMPION RIDERS OF THE WORLD.  
THE AERIC PERFORMANCE COMPRISES THE  
MOST ASTOUNDING SEATS OF EQUESTRIANISM  
PHIETICS, BALANCE, POLE JUMPING, GYMNASTICS,  
AND TRAINED ANIMAL INSTINCT.  
BEWILDERING AGGREGATION OF OBJECTS  
OF INTEREST AND INSTRUCTION.  
Admission 50 cents. Children under nine years, 25  
cents. Orchestra seats, 25 cents extra. Doors open  
1 and 7. Performance at 2 and 8 o'clock.

**PELO'S GARDEN.** **BABA**  
**HENSEN SHERWOOD.** **Director**  
**LAST NIGHTS OF**  
**BABA.**  
 Last nights of Miss ELIZA WEATHERSBY as AMORETTE  
 Last nights of Mr. W. H. CRANE as BABA.  
**THE GREAT SONIC EFFECTS.**  
**THE ARTISTIC PROPERTIES.**  
**THE RICH COSTUMES.**  
 Martezek's sweet music. The grand ballet class.

GENTS OF ALL THE BEAUTIES OF BABA. Secure  
 seats at once. Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.  
 Saturday MATINEE at 1:30. Saturday Evening. Re-  
 turn of the attachés of NIBLO'S GARDEN.  
 Starting novelties are in active preparation.

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**WECAN THEATRE. EDWIN BOOTH**  
 LAST NIGHTS OF EDWIN BOOTH  
 this masterly impersonation  
 KING RICHARD II.  
 REIGNED THEATRE. REPERATED

**SAVED WITH UNIFORM APPROBATION.**  
**Admission 4 minutes at 1.30—DON CÉZAR DE BAZAR.**  
**WINN BOOTH. . . . . DON CÉZAR DE BAZAR.**  
**MONDAY, Dec. 11.—OTHELLO.**  
**WINN BOOTH. . . . . OTHELLO.**  
**Cast: F. Robinson; Desdemona, Clara Jennings;**  
**Imogene, Jennie Carroll. Seats can now be secured at**  
**the theatre, and Nos. 111 and 1,164 Broadway.**

**OTTA. . . . . PARK THEATRE. . . . . LOTTA.**  
**KENNY R. ARRY. . . . . Lessons and Manager.**

LOTTA	LOTTA
SECOND WEEK.	LOTTA
Great success of	LOTTA
MUSKIE.	LOTTA
Every Evening and	LOTTA
Saturday Matinees.	LOTTA
Box office open from 8 A. M.	LOTTA
to 10 P. M.	LOTTA
<b>AGLE THEATRE.</b>	BROADWAY AND 3RD ST.
Inspector and Manager.	ALFRED H. BROWN.

A complete change of bill for the week of Dec. 4.  
 A new local and dramatic sketch, entitled  
 NEW-YORK AS IT WAS AND IS.  
 RETURN OF THE OLD FAVORITES.  
 Central Park Skating Pond by Moonlight. *Sketches*  
 of Barney, G. S. Knight, Richmond and Wild. *Sketches*  
 and Bradley, in a NEW OLIO OF FUN.  
 MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

**MUSICAL**

**100 PIANOS AND ORGANS NEW AND**  
second-hand, of first-class makers, including  
A.E. Sp. will be sold DURING the HOLIDAYS  
at lower prices for cash or installments,  
to let until paid for, than ever before offered.  
From \$10 to \$15 monthly will buy a first-class  
up Piano, and \$5 to \$10 monthly a splendid

**GENS. WANTED. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Warerooms 40 East 14th St., Union Square, opposite Lincoln monument.**

**A FINE ASSORTMENT OF**  
**NEW AND ELEGANT PIANO-FORTES**  
for sale or to rent, on reasonable terms, at  
**LINNES BROS., new and centrally-located warerooms.**

No. 145 and 147 5th av., corner 21st st.  
New Pianos for sale or on instalments, and exceed-  
ingly low for cash.

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**EVERY ONE THINKING OF PURCHAS-**  
ing a CABINET or PARLOR ORGAN should call at  
the Warerooms of the MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN  
COMPANY, No. 25 UNION SQUARE, where they will  
show the largest assortment of the best organs in the

**PUPIL OF PIANO AND RACKEMANN**  
GIVES LESSONS ON PIANO AT HER OWN OR PUPILS' REQUEST  
on terms; terms moderate. Address Mrs. M. M., care  
J. A. Pond & Co., No. 39 Union square.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
**MANUFACTURERS OF FERTILIZERS.**  
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**FOR SALE**  
**AMMONIACAL MATTERS,**  
 in good mechanical condition, and containing from seven

to fifteen per cent. ammonia, at \$2.50 per unit of ammonia per ton of 2,000 pounds, f. c. b., at Baltimore, buyers furnishing bags. Address **AMOR SMITH & SONS**, Post Office Box No. 38 Baltimore, Md.

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**PPS' COCOA.**—**GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.** Each packet is labelled, **JAMES PPS & Co., Home-**

THE TOLL GATE.—PRIZE PICTURE FREE!—An ingenious gem finds objects to find Address. E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo N. Y.

THE SIXTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged and Infirm Females, will be held at the Asylum, No. 226 20th st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. The report for the year will be made and addresses from some of the city clergymen.

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**LECTURES.**

**NOTICE.**  
**GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS & TRADESMEN,**  
 Col. JOHN W. FORNEY  
 WILL LECTURE, DEC. 7, 1876,  
 Instead of Rev. J. M. Pullman.

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**LEGAL NOTICES.**

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**PREMISE COURT—STATE OF NEW YORK.**

City and County of New York.—TIMOTHY O'LEARY, next MARY JONES, widow of Thomas Jones, deceased; Thomas Jones, son of Gregory Jones; Gregory Jones, individually, and as guardian of Thomas Jones; one Jones and Sarah, his wife; her Christian name is unknown, she is married as Sarah Jones; John Jones, Margaret Jones, his wife (children), including John, she is married as Margaret Jones; Mary Jones, Michael O'Neil, her husband; Mary A. Jones, widow of Patrick Jones, deceased; Ellen Jones and E. Jones, children, of Patrick Jones, deceased.

And Mary A. Duffy, wife of Thomas Duffy, a Lannon, surviving executor of Thomas A. deceased.—summons—For relief—To the plaintiffs above named and each of them: you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the complaint on the subscriber at their Number 227 Broadway, New York City, within ten days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the

plaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in  
action will apply to the Court for the relief de-  
manded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Septem-  
ber 8, 1876.

J. & R. DAVIDSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,  
No. 237 Broadway, New York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly  
filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County  
of New York, on the 6th day of October, 1876.—Dated  
New York, November 1, 1876.

J. & R. DAVIDSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

**PREME COURT**—CAROLINE REDINGTON, AREZZYNSKI, against RODOLPH E. GAREZYNSKI, summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, and to appear at the trial of this cause, on or before the 10th day of May, 1906, at the Court of Sessions of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the day so designated. A writ will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Sessions of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the day so designated.

the undersigned, New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 2, 1876.

WILLIAMS & SILLIMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

A complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester on the 21st of November, 1876.

WILLIAMS & SULLIVAN, FINCHER'S ATTORNEYS.  
LAW OFFICE































SHIPPING.

**FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.** CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL. The steamers of the line leave Boston on Wednesdays at 10 A. M. and on Saturdays at 10 A. M. The steamers of the line leave Boston on Wednesdays at 10 A. M. and on Saturdays at 10 A. M. The steamers of the line leave Boston on Wednesdays at 10 A. M. and on Saturdays at 10 A. M.

**CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.** With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the company have taken a special course for all ships of the line.

**NEW-YORK AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY (LIMITED).** LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown). CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL. TUESDAY. Leaving New York at 10 A. M. on Jan. 10.

**ATLANTIC MAIL LINE.** SEAMSTER SERVICE. JAMAICA, HAITI, COLOMBIA, and other ports. SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Panama). Leaving New York at 10 A. M. on Jan. 10.

**STATE LINE.** NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, and other ports. Leaving New York at 10 A. M. on Jan. 10.

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STEAMBOATS.

**STONINGTON LINE.** FOR BOSTON AND ALL PORTS EAST. REDUCED FARE. Elegant steamers leave New York on North River, at 10 A. M. on Jan. 10.

**FAIL RIVER LINE.** BOSTON AND THE EAST. FARES REDUCED. Leave New York daily, (Sunday excepted), from Pier No. 22 North River.

**RAILROADS.** PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE. AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

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**LEA & PERRINS'.** CELEBRATED. FRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

**THE UPTOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES** is located at No. 22 North River, Room 11, and 11st and 12th Sts. open daily, Sundays included, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

**PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR THE WINNOR** will let, with board, an elegant suite of rooms on second floor, or separately, highest references.

**HIGHLY RESPECTABLE FAMILY** of three adults, will let a part of the second-story of their own large and well-furnished house, west of 5th St.

**PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR FIRST AND ALEXANDER** will let, with board, a first-class suite of rooms, second story, terms very low.

**LEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS** in a new building, with board, also a house owned by occupant; references. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT** with board, a large and comfortable suite of rooms, with board, also a house owned by occupant; references. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**FOURTH AVENUE, 45, BETWEEN ELEV** and Twelfth streets; spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without board; references. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**NEWLY-FURNISHED SECOND AND THIRD STORIES** with board; first-class in every respect; references. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV** will let, with board, a first-class suite of rooms, with board, also a house owned by occupant; references. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**NO. 30 EAST 22D ST., HANDSOMELY-FUR** nished connecting rooms, with board; sunny exposure; hall room; references. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**SECOND-STORY FRONT ALCOVE ROOM** well furnished; sunny exposure; with good references. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**THIRTY-THIRD ST., NO. 100 EAST** a second story front and fourth story hall room, with board; references. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**NO. 35 WEST 42D ST., PROSPERITY KESSE** r's, large single room, with or without board, with excellent board; references. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED** second-story room, with board, also a house owned by occupant; references. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST., SECOND FLOOR** with or without private table; rooms for single or double occupancy; references. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**NINETEENTH ST., NO. 338 WEST** a large single room to let, with board; terms moderate; references. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST** two large single rooms, with board, in a family of refinement; references. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**ROOMS THIRD FLOOR, WITH BOARD** with private family; references. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**PLEASANT ROOM WITH BOARD; BUT** few boarders; references. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST., SPACIOUS FIRST** floor suite; other large and single rooms; first-class board; references. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**NO. 31 EAST 22D ST., PRIVATE FAMILY** room, with board, also a house owned by occupant; references. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**NO. 9 WEST 21ST ST., PLEASANT ROOMS** with board, also a house owned by occupant; references. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST FLOOR BELOW** second floor; references. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**SECOND FLOOR TO RENT** with or without private table; references. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST., AN ELEGANT** parlor, with board; also, fourth floor room; references. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**FIFTH AV., NO. 397, NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL**; large single room, with board, also a house owned by occupant; references. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**NO. 43 EAST 9TH ST., ROOMS, WITH BOARD** for single gentlemen or families; front, southern exposure. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**FIFTH AV., NO. 273, ELEGANT ROOMS, PAR** lor, with board, also, fourth floor room; references. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**NO. 26 WEST 10TH ST.** Handsomely furnished rooms; second floor; third floor; choice table; rooms for gentlemen. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 290 4TH AV.** 18 OFFER for rent, desirable suite of apartments, with private table. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

**NO. 3 4TH AV., NEAR BREWERT, WITH** board, also a house owned by occupant; references. Call at No. 124 East 24th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

**ESSIPOPE, THOMAS, STEINWAY HALL.** THIS (THE) STUNNING GRAND FAIRWELL NIGHT. MME. ANNETTE ESSIPOPE, THEODOR THOMAS, AND GRAND ORCHESTRA, on which occasion will be presented for the first time in America.

**SECOND GIGANTIC SPECTACLE** in G minor. (Annette Essipoff and Theodore Thomas' Orchestra). MME. ANNETTE ESSIPOPE, THEODOR THOMAS, AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.

**WITH THEATRICALS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.** ANNETTE ESSIPOPE will also play the following solos: MAZURKA, POLKA, and other dances. RONIE DE LUINI.

**GRAND ASSIPIPOPE THOMAS, AND CHORUS.** ESSIPOPE, THOMAS, AND GRAND ORCHESTRA. ESSIPOPE, THOMAS, AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.

**NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.** No. 5 East 14th st., second door east of 5th av. Instruction in all branches of music.

**HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.** Late Globe, opposite New-York Hotel. HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE. HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.

**NOTICE.** The attendance of the members of the Union Square and Brooklyn Theatre Companies is requested at the Union Square Theatre TO-DAY at 2 P. M.

**ASSOCIATION HALL.** YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LECTURE. FRIDAY, DEC. 8, 8 O'CLOCK.

**A. P. Burbank.** Admission, 50 cents. Members free. George W. Colby will give organ recitals.

**KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.** Opera House, Monday, Dec. 4, 8 o'clock. KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.** MONDAY AND TUESDAY, OTHELLO. Monday, EDWIN BOOTH as OTHELLO. Tuesday, JAGO.

**BANKRUPT NOTICES.** IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York, in the matter of SIMON LESTER, a bankrupt.

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AMUSEMENTS.

**GRAND FAIR.** ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE GRAND FAIR, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. DEB. 11 TO DEC. 18, 1876.

**GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.** Every Night.

**YOUNG LADIES' TOURNAMENT.** SHOOTING MATCH OF SIX TEAMS, of six ladies each, representing England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, and America. Shooting Every Night.

**SIX GOLD MEDALS** to be awarded to the winning team. MARTHA WASHINGTON GARDEN PARTY. With the thirteen States represented by thirteen young ladies.

**TWO GRAND PIANOS AND SEWING-MACHINES.** For Distribution.

**THEATRE.** TONIGHT, MONDAY, DEC. 4, 8 O'CLOCK. THEATRE.

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**THEATRE.** TONIGHT, MONDAY, DEC







## THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

**THE REPUBLICANS AND THE SOUTH.**  
SUBCOMMITTEES OF SENATORS TO VISIT LOUISIANA, SOUTH CAROLINA, AND FLORIDA--THE INSTIGATORS OF THE OPPOSITION TO THE INAUGURATION OF HAYES, A FEW NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS--VAULTING AMBITION TO CONTROL THE GOVERNMENT--THE EXCITEMENT SUBSIDING BUT FOR THEM.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.--The Republican Senators held a caucus to-day, and in accordance with the action therein taken the Senate, in open session, added three members to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It has been decided that subcommittees of this committee shall be sent into Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida. They will leave for those States very soon. The plan first announced of conducting the investigation in this city, was found to be impracticable, and more over the people of the States in question were anxious the Senate committees should not neglect to visit them.

Both houses of Congress adjourned to-day till Monday. Many Democrats have gone to New-York to stay over Sunday and consult with the "great head" of their party as to the next movement. It has been shown by proceedings in caucus and in Congress, and is still more apparent from private conversations, that the trouble about the election is made almost exclusively by a little knot of New-York politicians, who have their hearts upon controlling the patronage of the Government and of taking possession of the offices. But for a dozen men from the North, mostly from New-York, the opposition to the inauguration of Gov. Hayes would have ceased entirely with the voting on Wednesday. As it is, in spite of their endeavors, the excitement is visibly decreasing here. The Southern men distrust Tilden, and speak respectfully of Hayes, and would accept him cheerfully for President. Ben. Hill to-day says that Hayes will have the greatest opportunity of any President ever chosen if he shall be inaugurated.

**THE OREGON TRICK.**  
ELECTOR WATTS'S STATEMENT OF WHAT TRANSPIRED AT THE BOARD'S MEETING--HOW CRONIN OVERREACHED HIMSELF--HIS ACTS ENTIRELY ILLEGAL AND VOID.

PORTLAND, Dec. 8.--In an interview which your correspondent had with Mr. Watts to-day, he stated most positively that when Secretary Chadwick slipped the certificate of election through the door into Cronin's hand, the other Electoral candidates present asked what the sealed envelope contained. Cronin answered that it contained certificates of election. Mr. Watts, Mr. Cartwright, and Mr. Odell asked to see the certificates. Cronin refused to allow them that privilege. The request was made three times by the Electors named, and each time it was denied. The Electors then demanded that he should produce the certificates. Cronin refused them in emphatic terms, at the same time thrusting the envelope which contained them in his breast-pocket and buttoning his coat. The Electors aver that no one in the room but Cronin saw what he claimed were the certificates; that so far as they had positive or judicial knowledge the envelopes contained nothing except blank slips. Although requests and demands were repeatedly made by the Electors, he utterly refused to allow any person to see what he said were the certificates. He claimed that he was an Elector, and said that he had a certificate, and asked permission to act with Messrs. Cartwright and Odell. These gentlemen did not refuse at any time to recognize him or to act with him. They demanded that he should exhibit his certificates and show what right he had to claim a seat in the Electoral Board. This he also positively refused to do. Mr. Watts stated that neither Mr. Odell nor Mr. Cartwright declined to act with Mr. Cronin. They only asked him to produce the certificates to enable them to determine who were entitled to cast the Electoral vote of the State; that Cronin himself withdrew, and declared that the other two gentlemen refused to act, there existed two vacancies in the board, which he proceeded to fill, appointing Miller and Parker, two staunch Democrats, and then they proceeded to cast the so-called Electoral ballot of the State. The Republican Electors, after casting the Electoral ballot, prepared a full and complete statement of what took place in the room; of everything that was said and done, to which each appended his affidavit. This statement has been forwarded, together with the stated ballot, to the President of the Senate. The general impression here among legal men is, that Cronin made a fatal blunder in proceeding to organize the rump board. He should have produced the certificates, and if the other Electors refused to recognize his claims, then to cast his ballot separately, and forward it to Washington, with a statement of the case duly certified to. By the attempt to organize a board he forfeited his own claim, and the whole thing will very properly be regarded as irregular, illegal, and be thrown aside. The best lawyers of the State share in this opinion.

It is now conceded that all trouble might have been avoided had the Republicans acted on the legal advice given before the official canvass of the vote was made, which was to cause a temporary injunction to issue enjoining Gov. Grover from giving Cronin the certificate. This advice, however, was disregarded until too late. No Democrat can be found who attempts to justify or defend the unwarrantable and revolutionary proceedings of Grover, Chadwick, Cronin, and their Democratic allies. Deep indignation is felt and expressed everywhere. At the indignation meetings held here last night, Grover was burned in effigy on the public street by an immense crowd.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**  
ARRIVAL OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE--THE BLUNDERS OF THE BOGUS LEGISLATURE--TRYING TO "FIX THINGS."

COLUMBIA, Dec. 8.--The House Committee arrived here to-day. They visited the State-house and the Executive offices. They were also received by both the Carolina Hall house and the regular organization. They will commence work to-morrow in the United States Court-house, where they will have large and elegant rooms and every facility to do their work. There are over one hundred of the witnesses of the Hamburg, Ellenton, and Rouse's Bridge riots here, who were in attendance on the Circuit Court. They have re-

mained here because they are now afraid to go home, having become known as witnesses. They will be brought before the committee at once.

The Supreme Court gave no certificates to the Tilden Electors, as telegraphed to the North. The only court record in the matter shows that Hayes and Wheeler had an average majority of over five hundred without throwing out a single vote. The Republicans intend to insist that the Congressional Committee shall inspect the returns acted upon by the Board of Canvassers. The more rigid and technical the scrutiny, the better it will be for the Republican ticket.

A resolution looking to the impeachment of the Supreme Court was introduced in the House to-day, also one giving those members who have not qualified three days to do so, on pain of having their seats declared vacant. The Democratic House has discovered another weak point in its claims, and acknowledged the correctness of the Republican position that the Edgfield and Laurens members had no prima facie right to seats and to participate in the election of a Speaker. They yesterday referred the credentials of those members to a committee, and a report was made admitting them to seats. They then renominated Wallace for Speaker and ratified all the acts done by the so-called House up to this time. It is, of course, a very bungling piece of work, for without the Edgfield and Laurens men they had but fifty-six members with which to elect their Speaker. Of course, all his acts, including the appointment of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, were void.

**DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.**  
The Congressional committee has put clerks to work to obtain a copy of the returns of the election as sworn to by the managers of the pro-Union. These are the same returns which Senator Grover requested the State Board to permit him to have copied some weeks ago. They have since been in the possession of the Secretary of State, a member of the State Board. Gen. Ringer has not yet answered, in writing, the questions propounded to him by the committee from the Democratic House, but proposes to do so to-morrow morning. All is quiet. Both parties appear to be waiting for the action of the Congressional committee.

**THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF FLORIDA.**  
THE TOTAL VOTE CAST--GOV. STEARNS' MAJORITY--THE CONGRESSIONAL VOTE--A DEMOCRATIC PROTEST AGAINST THE CANVASS.

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 8.--The Canvassing Board to-day concluded its canvass for Governor and members of Congress, and the result was declared against the protest of the Attorney General, who refused to sign the canvass on the ground of fraud, irregularity, and disqualification to Judge White's order restraining the board. The other members of the board will answer Judge White's order for contempt by saying they had already canvassed the vote when the order was served on them. From this view the Attorney General dissents.

The whole vote cast for Governor was 46,574, of which Stearns, Republican, received 23,696, and Drew, Democrat, 22,878; majority, 818. For Lieutenant Governor, the whole vote cast was 46,551, of which Montgomery, Rep., received 23,577, and Hall, Dem., 22,974; majority for Montgomery, 304. Congressional Vote--First District, 24,418, of which Purman, Rep., received 12,356, and Davidson, Dem., 12,061; majority for Purman, 255. Second District, 22,437, of which Blaine, Rep., received 11,289, and Finley, Dem., 11,148; majority for Blaine, 141.

All the troops here leave to-morrow for South Carolina, except one company of Infantry.

**JOY AMONG OHIO REPUBLICANS.**  
GRATIFICATION OVER THE RESULT OF WEDNESDAY'S VOTING--THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION SETTLED--THE WORK OF THE TILDEN CLIQUE IN OREGON.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 8.--The Republicans here are universally buoyant and gratified over Wednesday's voting, and regard it as a final and conclusive settlement of the Presidential question. No other thought is entertained than that Gov. Hayes has been fairly and constitutionally elected to the Presidency, and that he will be as surely inaugurated on the 5th of next March as that he shall live until that time. The attempted fraud in Oregon is regarded as a point in favor of the Republican rather than against them, as it puts the Democrats so clearly in the wrong that their position becomes wholly indefensible. None but the most extreme and unthinking Democrats attempt to palliate or defend the Oregon outrage, or to claim Tilden's election on the ground that he has received an Electoral vote in that State. All the better class of Democrats are evidently ashamed of Gov. Grover's revolutionary course, and of Tilden's countenance at so lawless and dishonorable a fraud. Men of both parties who supported Gov. Tilden to be a man of some regard for law, order, and decency, have wholly reconsidered that opinion since they find that he does not promptly denounce this outrage, and declare that he will not countenance such means to secure a seat in the State, but has been instructed if not planned this attempt to thwart the will and plunder the rights of the people. Many Democrats, business men, have declared in conversation that Gov. Hayes' election must now be acquiesced in, and that neither public opinion nor the business of the country will tolerate any revolutionary proceedings on the part of the House of Representatives. The Republicans will fire one hundred guns to-morrow over the election of Hayes and Wheeler. Gov. Hayes started to-day on a tour of visitation to the various public institutions of the State, and will probably be absent a week. He went to Dayton to-day, and will proceed from there to Cincinnati.

**REPUBLICAN REJOICINGS.**  
ONE HUNDRED GUNS FOR HAYES AND WHEELER AT HAVERSTRAW.

HAVERSTRAW, Dec. 8.--One hundred guns were fired here to-day in honor of the election of Hayes and Wheeler.

**THE THIRD MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT.**  
HOSKIN, Dec. 8.--It is reported that Hon. Benjamin Deane the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District, will contest the seat with Mr. Field, the Republican candidate.

**FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.**  
SALEM, Dec. 8.--A boiler in the basement of Winslow & Rogers' Shoe Manufacturing, at No. 88 Boston street, exploded this evening. The boiler was a new one and was being tested by the inventor, J. H. Mills, who was fatally injured. Messrs. Winslow & Rogers were standing in front of the boiler and were seriously injured. George Jeffers, a fireman, was slightly injured. The accident was due to a defect in the cast-iron water-belt.

## WASHINGTON.

**THE JOINT RULES NOT IN FORCE.**  
THE SENATE ALMOST UNANIMOUS IN THIS VIEW--THE QUESTION SETTLED--DECISION OF THE PRESIDENT PRO TEM. ON THIS POINT SUSTAINED BY FIFTY TO FOUR--EFFECT OF THE DECISION--PLANS OF THE DEMOCRATS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.--Day before yesterday Mr. Ferry, President pro tem. of the Senate, upon a question raised by Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, decided that the joint rules of the two houses of Congress were not now in force, because the present Congress had failed to re-enact them. Mr. Merrimon took an appeal from the President pro tem., and this morning at the opening of the session he took the floor and made an extended argument in favor of it. He took Mr. Randall's view of the question, and assumed the untenable ground that they were always in force unless repealed by both houses. His colleagues on the Democratic side took very little interest in the discussion, and were in fact much disgusted that he should have raised the question at all. They therefore took no part in the debate, and allowed Mr. Merrimon to get badly defeated by Senators Morton and Edmunds, who took opposite ground from him, and supported the decision of the President pro tem. Mr. Bayard was the only Democrat who spoke, and he said but little more than to reiterate his known views, that there were not now and could not be any joint rules of the two bodies. Senators Edmunds and Morton conducted the debate upon the Republican side, and their arguments were clear and conclusive in support of Mr. Ferry's ruling.

The vote upon this question was a surprise to every one, for it had almost been made a part of the Democratic programme that the joint rules were in force, and that they could therefore insist upon their right, under the twenty-second joint rule, to object to the counting of the Electoral vote of any State. This is the position maintained by the Democratic House, but the vote of the Senate to-day upon this question developed the fact that the Democratic Senators held an entirely different view, and therefore Mr. Ferry's decision that there are no joint rules now in force was sustained by a vote of fifty to four. All the Republicans voted in favor of sustaining the view of the President pro tem., as did Sen. Howard, Cooper, Dennis, Eaton, Kernan, McCready, Price, and others. Mr. Bayard, Cockrell, and McDonald, Democrats, Senator Thurman sat in his seat and refused to vote, as did Senators Johnston, Norwood, and Goldwater. Senators Whyte, of Maryland; Maxey, of Texas; Merrimon, of North Carolina; and Withers, of Virginia, were the only Democrats voting against sustaining the decision of Mr. Ferry. This result has caused considerable comment, and is looked upon as settling beyond dispute that there are no joint rules.

The action of the Democrats in the Senate respecting the joint rules leaves the House without the necessary support to enforce the views of Mr. Randall, that the twenty-second joint rule is in force, and that the House can reject the Electoral vote of a State in accordance with its provisions. The decision has little bearing upon the purpose of the Democrats to reject the votes of the three disputed Southern States. They intend to find the necessary authority in the Constitution itself, by implication, as Mr. Merrimon would say, which is the method he employs to discover authority for the framing of joint rules. The Democrats will expect the Senate to take action in the case of Oregon and count the three votes for Hayes. The House would then claim the right to act on the same authority, and reject the votes of the other States. They claim either that the vote of Oregon must be counted as certified by the Governor, or else it must be admitted that the two Houses can go back of the certificates and decide upon the validity of the election of Electors. It is doubtful if their plan is entirely perfected, and in fact, there is reason to believe that it is not. The Republican position, as far as can be judged at this time, will be that the President of the Senate, acting under the direct authority of the Constitution, shall count the votes, which involves the power, of course, to count whichever set of Electors from Oregon he may deem just and legal. All the precedents from the beginning of the Government show that the intention of the Constitution was for the President of the Senate to make the count. The appointment of tellers was not for the purpose of indicating that the two houses had any power to interfere in the count, but only to give official expression to the fact that the two houses were present. The suggestion that one house of Congress alone could throw out the Electoral vote of a State was never heard of until the twenty-second joint rule was hurriedly framed in 1865. It was made for the purpose of providing a method for excluding the votes of seceded States, which had been proposed or suggested should be sent to Congress. The rule was passed for a special case, just as some people are now endeavoring to patch up a constitutional amendment. It filled its purpose, although it was made upon a wrong principle; for it is clear enough to common sense that if a State is to be deprived of its vote for President, the concurrence of both houses of Congress, at least, should be required. The maintenance of the principle of the twenty-second joint rule being now convenient for the Democrats, they are endeavoring to find authority in the Constitution to sustain it, while it is safe to say that but for the previous existence of this rule, not a single member of Congress would have dreamed of discovering any such power in the Constitution. The action of the Senate annulling the joint rule was taken last August, before any one could possibly foresee what the effect would be upon the Presidential election. It was repudiated by the Senate rather in the hope of securing action on some bill that should determine in advance the method of deciding all the questions that have now arisen, and if the Democrats had then joined with the Republicans in securing legislative action, there would now be no occasion for a dispute about the counting of the Electoral vote.

**LOSSES BY FIRE.**  
Yesterday morning, shortly after 10 o'clock, a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the tenement-house No. 69 Mulberry street, in the room occupied by Rachel Hyman. The house is six stories in height, and is occupied by fifty or sixty families. The fire created a great deal of excitement among the tenants, who rushed down the narrow stairway wild with terror, and it is remarkable that all escaped without injury. In the excitement Simon Isaac, a child of three years of age, was abandoned by the parents in their flight, and he was picked up by a passer-by. The fire was quickly extinguished, and the loss on building and contents will not exceed \$600.

A fire in the storehouse of the Russell Mills and Flouring Company, on the river bank of the Hudson, broke out last night, and destroyed the building and its contents. The loss is \$4,000.

A fire broke out in the Adelphi Theatre at Albany yesterday morning at 7:45 o'clock, and the flames spread so rapidly that the entire interior of the building was consumed in about five minutes. The loss is \$10,000.

A fire in the storehouse of the Russell Mills and Flouring Company, on the river bank of the Hudson, broke out last night, and destroyed the building and its contents. The loss is \$4,000.

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## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

**THE EASTERN QUESTION.**  
THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR IN TURKEY AND THE CONFERENCE--WAR INDICATIONS--THE BRITISH PEOPLE AGAINST A PRO-TURKISH POLICY BY THE GOVERNMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 8.--In order to prevent the difficulties and delays which would result from haphazard questions to St. Petersburg, Russia has given Gov. Ignatieff the Russian Ambassador, large discretion at the conference.

RUSSIA, Dec. 8.--Goods traffic on the Danubian and Wilna Railways is suspended.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 8.--The Chamber of Deputies to-day voted \$200,000 for the maintenance of the concentrated Roumanian Army until the end of this year.

LONDON, Dec. 8.--A large meeting was held at St. James' Hall to-day, a "National Council" on the Eastern Question. The Duke of Westminster presided. The object is to oppose the British Government's pro-Turkish policy. Letters were read from the Bishop of Manchester, the Marquis of Bath, the Duke of Argyll, and Right Hon. Robert Lowe. Among the speakers were Mr. Gladstone, the Bishop of Oxford, Anthony Trollope, and Sir George Campbell and Mr. Henry Russell, members of Parliament.

LONDON, Dec. 8.--Mr. Gladstone in the course of a powerful anti-Turkish speech at the National Conference yesterday, charged Lord Beaconsfield with being personally responsible for the Government's position. He declared Ottoman supremacy should be abolished throughout the insurgent provinces. For the intervention he regarded as indispensable. He eulogized the Czar and the Russian people, although he admitted that the bureaucracy and military party ought to be regarded with suspicion. England, in accordance with her duty and traditions, ought to loyally participate in the liberation of the East.

The Standard's Constantinople dispatch says the Turks will propose at the conference that the reforms be guaranteed by a mixed commission. It is generally thought in Constantinople that the conference will result in peace.

A dispatch from Pesh to the Standard says authentic and positive information has been received showing that the situation is more promising.

A Vienna telegram to the Standard reports that various Bulgarian secret societies have met at Bucharest and drawn up a list of demands to be addressed to the conference. It is stated that these demands are moderate, as the extreme party among the Bulgarians dislike the idea of being obliged to resort to the patronage of Russia.

A special dispatch says an allusion in a recent speech of Prince Bismarck to "those whose might menace Austria" is regarded at Rome as addressed directly to Italy.

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News reports that an interview will take place on the borders of Roumania between Prince Charles and the Czarowitz. The Greek Government has declined the services of many Greek residents of Russia who have offered through Consuls to return to Greece in order to fight against the Turks. The Turkish commanders of the Danube fortresses have been ordered to lay in eight months' provisions. The fortresses of Belgrade have been called upon to receive 70,000 Asiatic troops.

The Times' correspondent telegraphs from Vienna that while Russia on one hand does everything to dispel any doubt which may still exist about her firm resolution to have occupation accomplished in some form, and, if necessary, to undertake it alone, she endeavors, on the other hand, to remove any suspicion respecting her ulterior designs. The assurances that she does not intend to effect any territorial changes have quite lately been repeated in Vienna in the most positive manner. It seems such a declaration is to be given in even a more solemn form. The same correspondent gives further details of the proclamation that is to be issued to the Bulgarians. He says it will disclaim all idea of curtailing the sovereignty of the Sultan, or violating the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. It will point out that fulfillment of the obligation to annihilate the condition of the Christians does not imply any hostile designs against Turkey. Russia has, on the contrary, undertaken a mission of peace. She will not consider herself at war with Turkey unless the latter forcibly opposes occupation. An imperial ukase has already been published, according to which the Russian Army occupies the Asiatic provinces of Roumania or Servia, the Civil Commissioner attached to the Army is immediately to put himself in communication with the authorities, and perform everything needed through their intervention. If Russia occupies the territory of an enemy the Commander in Chief will appoint a Governor, who will immediately take charge of the province.

There are grounds to believe that Russia retains her intention to occupy the Asiatic provinces of Roumania and Herzegovina, but has been unable to obtain a satisfactory answer. In the face of Russia's positive assurances that she has no ulterior designs, Austria may not feel called upon to oppose the occupation of Bulgaria, which lies beyond the immediate line of Austrian interests; and there is even less cause for her co-operating with Russia by occupying Bosnia and Herzegovina, which might only extend the theatre of war.

**CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE SULTAN.**  
ARREST OF PLOTTERS TO DEPOSE SULTAN HAMID--ABDUCTION OF EX-SULTAN MOURAD PART OF THE SCHEME.

LONDON, Dec. 9.--A special dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople says: "A conspiracy to depose the present Sultan was discovered on the 29th night. The conspirators, six in number, were found in disguise in the Palace and arrested, and planned to carry off the Ex-Sultan Murad in a steamer, which they had already engaged, to Athens. When there they intended to proclaim that Murad had recovered his reason, and the Sultan Hamid was a usurper. The prisoners are of various nationalities. One is a Greek and is brother to the Prince Dragoumis of one of the principal foreign consulates."

**FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.**  
THE LIVERPOOL COTTON TRADE REVIEW FOR THE WEEK--THE ENGLISH GRAIN CROPS DAMAGED BY WET WEATHER--EFFECT ON THE MARKET--ADVANCE IN SILVER.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.--The circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, reviewing the week's business, says: "Cotton was in request the early part of the week, and prices gave way about 1st. The demand on Wednesday improved, and the market on Thursday was active, with a large business, and the previous Thursday's quotations were nearly resumed. American was depressed at the commencement of the week, and prices declined 1/2, but it has since become active, and 1 1/2 of the same has been recovered. Sea Island has been neglected and prices are unchanged. Transactions in futures were comparatively limited, at lower rates, until Thursday."

A leading grain circular says: The weather has been exceedingly wet during the week, and floods in many districts have caused serious damage. Last night there was a sharp frost, and where the ground is not under water the wheat crop looks well. The small supplies at interior markets enabled growers to make a further advance this week of 1s. 2d. per quarter on wheat, which has been eagerly taken by millers, who also purchased foreign at a similar improvement. The chief cause of the advance is the active demand for wheat on account of the late frost, and for future arrivals, especially California, the prices for which

## THE BROOKLYN DISASTER.

**PREPARATIONS FOR THE PUBLIC FUNERAL TO-DAY.**

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE BODIES IDENTIFIED--SCENES AT THE MORGUES AND AT THE RUINS--ACTION OF THEATRICAL COMPANIES FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FAMILIES OF THE VICTIMS--SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED--TOWARD THE RELIEF FUND--LIST OF THE BODIES IDENTIFIED YESTERDAY AND OF THE PERSONS REPORTED MISSING.

The excitement created in Brooklyn on Wednesday morning by the fire in the Brooklyn Theatre, has in part subsided, but the calamity has created an impression in the city that months will not remove. The search among the ruins was resumed yesterday morning, and one body was found reduced to a clatter, together with many small bones, and watches, keys, scraps of clothing, opera-glasses, rings, theatrical costumes and other articles. The Police were assisted and relieved by the military. The number of dead identified is now 231. Twenty-eight of the second victims yesterday, including the five members of the Solomon family. The Morgues still contain a number of bodies not identified, most of which are burned past recognition by features or clothing. If not identified by 10 o'clock this morning they will be buried by the city authorities.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies appointed for the purpose made arrangements for the funeral to-day, and decided that the city should bear the expenses of burial where the relatives of the dead were destitute. Mayor Schroeder issued a proclamation announcing the time and place for forming the funeral procession, giving the line of march, and recommending that business shall be suspended between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock. The funeral procession will start from the junction of Flatbush avenue and Broadway at 1 o'clock, pass through Sixth avenue, Third street, Fourth avenue, and Twenty-fifth street to Battle Hill, Green-Wood Cemetery. Several witnesses of the fire were examined by the Fire Marshal, and made statements about the rapid advance of the flames. L. R. Morse, an architect, expressed the opinion that the theatre was so constructed that fifteen hundred persons could easily have left it in three minutes in the absence of panic; that the stairways were well constructed, and that fire-escapes could not have been built on Flod's alley without infringing upon public property.

The Mayor has received subscriptions to the amount of nearly \$2,000, and has contributed to the fund. The families of the victims have been made. Memorial services will be held on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Academy of Music, Park Theatre, and Hooley's Opera-house. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. N. H. Schenck, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Badginton, and other prominent preachers.

**THE PUBLIC FUNERAL.**  
IMPOSING CEREMONIES TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY--A LARGE CIVIC AND MILITARY PROCESSION TO JOIN THE CORTEGE--THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION--THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

This afternoon the bodies of the unrecognised victims of the fire in the Brooklyn Theatre, who were identified by the city authorities, will be removed to Green-Wood Cemetery. Mayor Schroeder has issued a proclamation, stating that business be suspended throughout the city from 1 until 5 o'clock P. M. The Joint Committee of the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors have almost completed their labor, and the funeral it has been decided shall take place at 1 o'clock to-morrow morning. The procession will move from the junction of Flatbush avenue and Schermerhorn street. It was found that the undertakers of Brooklyn were unable to furnish a sufficient number of hearses for the cortege, and express wagons draped in mourning will therefore be brought into requisition for that purpose. The funeral procession will be formed on Schermerhorn street at 1 o'clock, and will march to Green-Wood Cemetery, passing through Flatbush avenue to Sixth avenue, to Third street, to Broadway, to Twenty-fifth street, to entrance of cemetery, and thence to Battle Hill, where the grave is situated. The following programme will be carried out after the arrival at the grave:

Religious Service--Rev. Dr. N. H. Schenck. Singing. Address--Rev. Dr. A. P. Putnam. Prayers--Rev. Dr. Cuyler. Benediction--Rev. Joseph O'Dell. The Brooklyn Singsongers, Brooklyn Mace-bearers, Brooklyn Quartet Club, and the Brooklyn Schermerhorn, numbering in all about eighty voices, will take part in the procession. A large number of the police will be on duty, and the streets will be closed, and it is believed that many of them will be draped in mourning. The Police will be on duty at the entrance of the cemetery, and will be found the procession of the dead. The funeral will be held at 1 o'clock, and the bodies of the victims will be taken to the cemetery. The funeral will be held at 1 o'clock, and the bodies of the victims will be taken to the cemetery.

**THE WEATHER.**  
SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.--A. M.--The barometer has risen rapidly in the north-west, with clear, extremely cold weather and northerly winds. A severe storm prevails over the lake region, where the barometer is usually low, with fresh and brisk south-west to north-west winds, and snow east of Lake Michigan; snow is also reported from the Ohio Valley, with decidedly lower temperature and north-westerly winds; northerly to westerly winds and clear weather are reported from the Gulf States and Tennessee; partly cloudy weather continues in the Middle Atlantic and New-England States; westerly winds, less pressure, and no change in temperature. Rain prevailed during the day on the South Atlantic coast, followed by clear weather and westerly winds. The Mississippi River has fallen six inches at Memphis and risen six inches at New-Orleans.

**PROBABILITIES.**  
For New-England, increasing southerly winds, clearing to cloudy weather and snow, followed by a decided fall in temperature during the afternoon or evening.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, decidedly colder, northerly to westerly winds, and areas of snow, followed by clearing weather and rising barometer in the southern and western portions.

For the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, decidedly cold, partly cloudy or clear weather, with fresh and brisk north-west winds and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, colder and clear weather, with northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and the Gulf of Mexico, cold and clear weather, with northerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the Pacific States, cold and clear weather, with northerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the Indian Territory, cold and clear weather, with northerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the Hawaiian Islands, cold and clear weather, with northerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the Philippines, cold and clear weather, with northerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the Celebes, cold and clear weather, with northerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the Siam, cold and clear weather, with northerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the Annam, cold and clear weather, with northerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the Cochinchina, cold and clear weather, with northerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the Siam, cold and clear weather, with northerly winds, and rising barometer.















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## THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

## A DEMOCRATIC TRICK IN FLORIDA.

REMARKABLE PERFORMANCE OF JUDGE WHITE—THE STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS ORDERED TO SHOW CAUSE WHY THEY SHOULD NOT BE COMMITTED FOR CONTEMPT—FRUITLESS EFFORTS TO COUNT IN DREW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 9.—To-day Hon. C. B. McLean, Secretary of State, and Hon. C. A. Cowley, late members of the Board of State Canvassers, were brought before Judge White and ordered to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt. The contempt of which these gentlemen have been guilty is their refusal to count in George F. Drew as Governor, and Noble A. Hull as Lieutenant Governor of Florida. For at least three weeks the Democratic lawyers have been loudly calling upon the Canvassing Board to sift the returns brought before them, and to purge them of the fraudulent votes counted. They have overwhelmed the board with authorities and precedents in support of this course, and the board having acted upon their instructions, they find their candidates in the minority, and now demand that the canvassers shall go back on all they have done, resolve themselves into a body of clerks, and declare whatever result appears from the face of the returns. On the 6th inst., Judge White issued an injunction restraining the board from proceeding with the count, as it was apparent that an equitable and fair canvass of the votes would defeat the whole Democratic State ticket; but the board had already completed its labors before the injunction reached them, and now they are dragged before Judge White to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt. It is difficult to determine where the contempt comes in; but the Democratic lawyers claim that the contempt has been committed in that they did not take returns as expressed on the face thereof without any inquiry as to their legality. The Republican members, through their counsel, made answer that the board had done no act except in keeping with the letter and spirit of the order; for the conclusion of it was that their compilation of the votes cast should be none other than such compilation as may be solely furnished upon the true and regular election returns. This was exactly what had been done, and was in strict conformity to the State law governing the canvass. At the same time that the Judge cited the canvassers before him, he issued a mandamus compelling the board to reorganize and entering the extraordinary command, "that in summarizing the result of said election for Governor, you do declare and decide that the petitioner, George F. Drew, is shown by the returns to be elected to the office of Governor." The Republicans think that the mere issuing of this mandamus is a sufficiently arbitrary exercise of a more than doubtful power, without the demand being made in terms that no other judgment shall be arrived at except that which declares the Democratic candidates elected. The canvassers have been given until Monday to determine what answer they will make to the mandamus. The action of Judge White has provoked the disgust of every man who knows anything of the law of the State and the extent of the Judge's power on such occasions. He has stood at the elbow of the Democrats ever since the day of the election, ready to prostitute his position to any extent which the extremists of the Democratic candidates might demand. His services, however, will be of little avail, as any judgment he may decree will be at once reviewed by the Supreme Court, which is made up of men whose characters are the very reverse of that of Judge White.

## THE THREE SOUTHERN STATES.

SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE TO BE SENT SOUTH—THE OREGON CASE TO BE INVESTIGATED—THE ELECTIONS IN MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held an extended session to-day, and determined to send subcommittees into all three of the Southern States instead of pursuing the investigation of the late elections in this city, as it had been originally intended. Senators Howe, Wadsworth, McMillan, Boutwell, McDonald, and Salisbury are committing to go to Louisiana; Senators Cameron, Christiancy, and Merrimon will go to South Carolina; Senator Mitchell, Teller, and Cooper will take charge of the investigation in Florida. All these committees will leave Monday night, and enter at once upon the work assigned them. Senators Morton, Logan, and Kernan will remain here and investigate the Oregon case, and inquire into the law as well as the facts, and perhaps they will take testimony as to the elections in Mississippi and Alabama.

## THE OUTRAGE IN OREGON.

AUTHENTIC STATEMENT SENT TO SECRETARY CHANDLER—THE TRUE FACTS IN THE CASE—THE PLOT INSPIRED BY TILDEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Secretary Chandler to-night received the following dispatch from Oregon, which is intended to be a full and authentic statement of the circumstances attending the meeting of the Electoral College. It may be relied on as an exact and truthful account, one which an investigation will sustain:

To Hon. S. Chandler, Washington:

After the Electors entered the room assigned them by the Secretary of State, they proceeded to organize, and Mr. Odell was elected Chairman and Mr. Cartwright Secretary. Cronin was sitting at the same table. Mr. Chadwick knocked at the door and gave Cronin a large envelope. The certificates were called for. Cronin said he had them. The college requested him to produce them, but he refused. The demand was again made by the college, with the remark that if he claimed a seat in the college, it was necessary for him to show by what authority he assumed to act, as he had received only a minority of the votes. He replied, "You might just as well understand first as last that you will never get them," and then asked if Odell and Cartwright refused to act with him. Both said "No." Cronin replied, "Yes, you do," and left the table, going to another part of the room. He then sent for Miller and Parker, two Democrats, with whom he proceeded to fill vacancies and organize his Rump College. Our Electors proceeded with their business without leaving the table. Mr. Watts' resignation was received and accepted. Then he was re-elected, and a vote was taken. A demand was made at once upon the Secretary of State, by the College, for a certi-

fied vote by counties, and also a certified copy of the abstract of the vote for Electors, which were obtained under the seal of the State. Affidavits were then made by the Electors, and included with the proceedings, that the Governor and Secretary of State refused their certificates.

Immense indignation meetings have been held in all parts of the State, at which Gov. Grover has been severely denounced. He has also been hanged and burned in effigy in several places. Moderate Democrats unite with Republicans in denouncing this outrageous act. Cronin leaves to-day for the East with his fraudulent votes and pretensions, and Gov. Grover based his action on a legal opinion furnished him from New-York. The entire proceeding was evidently deliberately planned. It is generally supposed that a large amount of money was received here from the East. Senator Kelly has been a prominent actor in the action. The minutes of the Electoral College show that only two Electors were present at the organization, and that a vacancy was declared, which was filled by the election of Mr. Watts. No mention is made of Cronin, except in the affidavits of the Electors, which accompany the record of the proceedings.

## A STATEMENT BY THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—A press dispatch from Salem, Oregon, says that the following statement by the Democratic candidates for President was published in last evening's *Daily Mercury*, headed "True Statement to the People of Oregon":

Inasmuch as grossly false statements, purporting to relate what occurred at the holding of the Electoral College, and the results of the election, have been published by the Republican Party, we the undersigned submit the following as a faithful statement of the proceedings at the holding of the Electoral College, held in Salem on the 6th day of December, 1876.

At the hour of 12 there were present in the hall of the Hotel, where the Electoral vote should be cast the following persons: J. C. Cartwright, W. H. Odell, J. W. Watts, Henry Wadsworth, and the Secretary of State, Mr. McLean. The door was opened by Mr. Odell, who invited the electors to enter, and the door was closed by Mr. Odell.

After handing the certificates to Mr. Cartwright, the Secretary retired from the room, immediately afterwards Mr. Cartwright opened the door and admitted one Mr. Miller, a police officer of the city of Salem, and another person, who entered the room, locked the door, and took out the key, whereupon Mr. Cartwright requested him to leave the room. Mr. Cartwright and Odell insisted at first upon Mr. Miller's remaining, but finally, upon the request of Cartwright, he left the room. Mr. Cartwright then read the roll of the electors, and the names of those who were present, and the names of those who were absent.

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generally upon the successful issue of the Presidential canvass; also denouncing the usurpation of the office of the Governor of Oregon in issuing the legal certificate to a Democrat not chosen in accordance with the will of the people of that State. Resolutions were also adopted, commending the unwavering attitude of the New-York Times during the present political crisis. The meeting, which was largely attended, was continued until about midnight.

## THE NEW-YORK ELECTION.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE RESULTS ON STATE OFFICERS AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The votes cast for State officers and upon the two proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State have been officially canvassed, and the aggregate results ascertained to be as follows:

For Governor—Edwin D. Morgan, Republican, 429,371; Lucius Robinson, Democrat, 519,331; William J. Groce, Prohibition, 3,412; Richard M. Griffin, Greenback, 1,439; total vote, including scattering, 1,042,009; Robinson's plurality, 30,469; majority, 29,601.

For Lieutenant Governor—Sherman S. Rogers, Republican, 490,705; William Dornheimer, Democrat, 518,769; Alfred F. Brown, Prohibition, 3,346; Thomas Armstrong, Greenback, 1,507; scattering, 397.

For Canal Commissioner—Daniel D. Spencer, Republican, 483,833; Daniel O'Brien, Democrat, 518,297; S. W. Powell, Prohibition, 3,294; Anthony Cuddeback, Greenback, 971.

For Inspector of State Prisons—Charles F. Trowbridge, Republican, 490,138; Robert H. Anderson, Democrat, 518,162; Elias T. Talbot, Prohibition, 6,291; John W. Camp, Greenback, 1,511.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals—George W. Daufurth, Republican, 487,130; Robert Earl, Democrat, 518,329; Henry C. Brown, Prohibition, 2,561; Marcena M. Dickinson, Greenback, 75.

On Constitutional Amendments—First, relating to Superintendent of Public Works: For, 513,153; against, 51,832; majority in favor, 451,321. Second, relating to Superintendent of State Prisons: For, 530,226; against, 89,358; majority in favor, 440,868.

## OFFICIAL CANVASS FOR MICHIGAN.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES—THE TOTAL VOTE ON GOVERNOR—THE CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

DETROIT, Dec. 9.—The official canvass of this State has just been completed, the vote on Presidential Electors only having been heretofore declared. The Republican majorities over all range on State officers from 11,776 to 29,349, while the pluralities for the Republican State officers over their Democratic opponents range from 15,372 to 32,210. The total vote on Governor is as follows:

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## FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

A DULL WEEK ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MINING LANE MARKETS—SHIPMENT OF SILVER.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—At the Stock Exchange the past week has been a dull one, except for the speculations in Argentine stocks heretofore reported. The tone, on the whole, was more favorable than last week. English railways are better on increased traffic returns. In foreign, Russian stock advanced a few points, and the market for Argentine 1 to 2. Other international stocks are fractionally better, except Argentine, which are 4 to 10 lower, though all close better than the week point. Today all stocks close rather flat, though the reaction is very slight. Discounts are weaker, 1½ being the ruling rate.

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## ARREST OF A FRENCH DIPLOMAT.

A CENTRAL GUARD'S SUIT FOR SLANDER—RELEASE OF THE DEFENDANT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—The sensation caused by the arrest of Capt. P. G. R. Anfre, one of the French Commissioners to the Exposition here, when he was discharged from custody and the writ was quashed, has been continued by the arrest of another French diplomat, M. de la Roche, who was arrested by the Central Guard, and Deputy Sheriff Spooner did his duty in obeying the order of the court. The matter came up before Judge Taylor to-day, and assumed an air of importance when a dispatch from Secretary Fish to Hon. John K. Valentine, United States Attorney, was produced, threatening that official to see that the rights and immunities of the Captain were protected. The court granted a ruling that the plaintiff show cause why the writ in the above case should not be quashed and defendant discharged, and the same is returnable forthwith. G. Warner Gibson, Esq., for the defendant, was heard, when the rule was made absolute, and the defendant discharged. It is not known whether the matter will end here or not.

## DISAPPEARANCE OF A CITY CLERK.

NEWPORT, Dec. 9.—At a meeting of the City Government this evening action was taken relative to the missing City Clerk, Benjamin Marsh, Jr., who has been missing since Monday last. It had been represented that he was a defaulter to the city to the amount of \$20,000 but the Finance Committee reported this evening that they found the books and papers correct, and it is believed that he is not a defaulter, but that he was labor-

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A FRESH WAR TAX IMPOSED IN TURKEY—THE CONFERENCE CHAIRMANSHIP—THE PRUSSIANS IN ROMANIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 9.—Advice from Constantinople state that a fresh war tax of fifteen piastres has been levied upon every male between five and sixty years of age.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 9.—Safet Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular dispatch, dated Dec. 1, to the representatives of the Porte abroad, declaring that the Porte is not responsible for the deplorable condition of some of her provinces. Energetic measures have been taken after all conciliatory means have been exhausted. The Porte is now on the point of introducing reforms which would satisfy all her subjects of whatever race or religion. Safet Pasha in conclusion, points out that Turkey's attitude of moderation was the surest guarantee for the introduction of reforms, and therefore Russian armaments and Russian occupations are unjustified.

Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and had a long conversation with him. Sir Henry Elliot, the British Ambassador, will give a dinner to all the diplomatic corps on the 14th inst.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says Gen. Ignatieff has proposed that the Marquis of Salisbury preside at the conference of the powers. The Turkish representatives are reported to have objected, on the ground that diplomatic usage assigns the Presidency to one of them.

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin correspondent says: "It is announced that, in the event of the Russians passing through Roumania, the Roumanian army will neither join nor oppose them, but will retire into a portion of the principality not touched by the Russians. The Roumanian Government will at the same time refuse to furnish a formal protest against such breach of neutrality."

At the annual title of St. George, celebrated yesterday at St. Petersburg, the Czar, as usual, proposed the health of Emperor William, who is the oldest Knight of the Order, in complimentary and kindly terms. He also expressed hopes of a peaceful settlement of the Eastern question.

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The following amounts were paid at the various Municipal bureaus last week: Taxes, \$14,000; 785 Cts; Credit rents, \$2,700; 11; Houses, \$46,500.

Mr. James T. Croton, of Boston, will deliver a lecture at Chokingers Hall, to-morrow evening, on "William Wordsworth, and Recollections of the Lake District in England."

The foreign mail packets were unusually heavy yesterday. Four outward-bound steamers took out mails, consisting of 54,433 letters, 1,416 registered letters, and 92 bags of papers.

Mary A. McDermott, of No. 144 Cherry street, fell in the yard of her residence yesterday afternoon, and received fractures of the skull, from the effects of which she is in danger.

There were reported during the past week 453 deaths, 503 births, and 190 marriages, showing an increase of 56 deaths, 68 births, and 58 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

Mr. Thompson, the receiver of the Abington Square Savings Bank, has drawn a statement showing the assets and liabilities of the institution. The former amounted to \$37,421, and the latter to \$18,000.

Mr. Allan Pinkerton, the Chief Detective, received a warrant yesterday from the Confiscation Court, for the arrest of John J. O'Connell, for \$1,740 82 for services rendered to this City in connection with various criminal proceedings.

Rev. Edwin Burnham, a New-England revivalist, is holding under revival services at the Seventeenth Street M. E. Church, on First and Second avenues. Services will be held at 12:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

William Peterson, cook on the tug-boat Burbank, had been sent from the effects of an overdose of laudanum while the boat was lying at No. 36 North River. He had been addicted to the use of the drug during several years.

The Democratic Central convention held a secret caucus yesterday in Tammany Hall, and elected Henry D. Furry as their President. Mr. Furry will then become ex officio, a member of the Board of Appointment, and Acting Mayor in the absence of Mayor Grace.

John Valman, a German aged thirty-one years, of One Hundred and Sixty-Ninth street and Railroad avenue, while attempting to cross the New Haven railroad track at One Hundred and Sixty-Ninth street yesterday morning, was run over and killed instantly.

Deputy Collector Hawley seized a horse and truck, and three barrels of whisky, on a Fulton Ferry boat, Friday evening, and the property was taken to the police station, where it was stored in Brooklyn. The seizure was made for violation of the Internal Revenue law forbidding the removal of spirits from New York.

Prof. L. Sauvour, of Boston, delivered the first

The ladies of the West-side Relief Association will open a fair to-morrow at the Academy of Music, the proceeds of which are to be used in opening a suitable pavilion for the reception of a large number of little sick and destitute children. The programme is a very attractive one, and the exhibition will be

well worth the price of admission.

Yesterday Judge Pinckney, of the Seventh District Court, left the City on a trip to Florida for the benefit of his health, where he will remain until after Christmas. During his absence Judge Parker, Judge Kelly, and other Judges of the District Courts will hold court for him on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week.

The Hebrew Charity Ball, under the management of the Purim Association, in aid of the

United Hebrew Charities, will take place at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening next. The Executive Committee consists of H.S. Allen, Henry Rice, J. F. Bamberger, I.S. Levy, M. H. Moses, S. S. Solomon, C. C. Allen, Joseph Koch, and J. S. Isaac.

At a meeting of the boat-owners of the State of New-York, held at No. 7 South street, on Friday, a resolution was adopted that a committee of the boat-owners be appointed to wait upon the merchants and others interested in the public highways, and request their co-operation in securing a law to regulate, improve, and regulate the navigation of public highways.

cal bias, to perform the duties of Inspector of Pub-

Mrs. Fanny Barrow (Aunt Fanny) makes another appeal in behalf of the little ones of the New-York Infant Asylum and St. Mary's Hospital for sick. On the approaching Christmas she hopes that her little charges will all be remembered. Toys, new and second-hand; picture-books, baby garments, or money, will be gratefully received at

her residence, No. 30 East Thirty-fifth street, between Madison and Park avenues. Mrs. Bessie

also asks that collars, aprons, stockings, and cheap cotton dresses be sent, to be distributed to such mothers in the Asylum as are penitent and determined to lead a new life.

**NEW-JERSEY.**

A little girl named Kelly, three years of age, residing in Vine street, Paterson, was so severely burned yesterday that it is feared she cannot live.

The Pastors of a number of the Jersey City churches will preach this morning on the Brooklyn disaster. The matinee performance in the Jersey City Assembly hall will be for the benefit of the bereaved families.

In the Essex County Court of Oyer and Ten

miner before Judge Dupue, at Newark, yesterday, George Steckert, charged with having stabbed Jacob Jackson, in a saloon on Broad street, pleaded guilty to a indictment charging him with murder in the first degree. Frederick Wensch, charged with having shot and killed William H. Smith, and Anthony Eggert by throwing him from a stoop, also entered a plea of not guilty, and Patrick McManus entered a plea of guilty to the charge of manslaughter.

On Friday night Chester B.orton surrendered himself to chief Mills of the Newark Police to answer a charge of forgery which he had committed. In conversation with the Chief he said that he had been corresponding clerk in the First National Bank of New York from 1892 to 1894, in May or June last, while suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, he had been confined in the James Shearer, President of the Bank, to several checks amounting to the aggregate to \$500, which he had induced a friend to cash. He said that he had

t any reason for the forgeries except that his mind

The Hamilton, South, and Wall Street ferry-boats looked so crowded while crossing the river yesterday that many ladies became seasick.

Wolf & Morris, clothiers, of No. 95 Main street, reported to the Police yesterday that burglars had entered their store during Friday night and had stolen \$297 worth of property.

Mrs. Sarah Goodrich, a widow, eighty-two years of age, committed suicide at her residence, No. 411 Myrtle avenue, yesterday morning, by cutting her throat. The cause of the suicide is not known.

A sneak-thief entered the house of Mr. L.

D. Morris, at No. 55 South Oxford street, and stole

**A SERIOUS STABBING AFFAY.**

For some months Miles O'Reilly, aged eighteen, an actor at the Grand Duke's Theatre, is Baxter street, has boarded with Philip Smith, at No. 18 Baxter street. Having failed to pay his board for several weeks Smith, told him on Thursday last that if he did not pay what he owed he could not longer remain in the house. O'Reilly made an impudent reply, whereupon a fight ensued. Before any serious consequences had resulted, Mrs. Smith interposed and separated the combatants. O'Reilly then left the house and did not return until about midnight. He was arrested under the influence of liquor, and commenced a fight with a policeman, who was called to the door by Smith. O'Reilly was taken to the station and charged with assault on the policeman. He was committed to the house of correction for two weeks.

sprang from his bed and seized the intruder by the throat: a scuffle followed, during which O'Reilly

whipped out a large-bladed knife which he opened in his pocket, and stabbed Smith over the back of the neck, the blade inflicting a wound nearly five inches deep. O'Reilly then wiped the blade of the knife on a towel in the room, and made his escape. Mrs. Smith notified the Police, and an hour later the body was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, where the wound was found to be of a very dangerous character. It is supposed that the blade of the knife entered the left lung. A general alarm was sounded, and the arrest of O'Reilly, and Detective Handy, of the Sixth Precinct, was detailed to search for the fugitive. He is well known to the Police, having been arrested several times for engaging in street brawls.



[illegible]



These are much visited during the Summer months. From the Chausseé you can catch a constant glimpse of the Carpathians, some eighty miles off, on a clear day. The road to the north is the beautiful Ploesti-Charest highway, with officers, there is a garrison of about five thousand men in the town. The cavalry officers are, as a rule, fine fellows and well mounted. The uniforms are of a blue, we would call them. Their uniforms is a red coat, white overalls, and high boots, and a black helmet. The uniforms are not much to be seen of, and are not much to be seen of, and are not much to be seen of.

**ANECDOTE OF GARRICK.**—When Garrick was in Paris, Preville, the celebrated French actor, invited him to his villa, and, being in a gay humor, he proposed to go in one of the hired coaches that regularly plied between Paris and Versailles, on which road Preville's villa was situated. When they got in Garrick ordered the coachman to drive on; but the driver answered that he could not until he had got his complement of passengers. A caprice immediately seized Garrick. He determined to give his brother player a specimen of his art. While the coachman was stealthily looking out for

of a different genius, and thinks at least as well as she imagines, it is that she belongs to a school of writers who have been called the Symbolists, and which, whether we hold its principles final or not, at any rate stands on solid ground, and tells us things fruitful in the knowledge of the human mind. She is penetrated with the scientific spirit, and the conclusions of the scientific spirit, in their most comprehensive, most ardent, most generous, and most unselfish form, are the foundation of her art. Only, such is the nature of art, that when it too much lays bare its own moral and intellectual foundations, it produces a certain coldness and sterility in the artist, while she speaks much more to our understanding, never speaks to our imagination in so pure, single, and powerful a manner, as we do not know that any one else has. The many and noble lessons of George Eliot is brought home to us so perfectly is that our own mind is made to feel the truth of a lesson that a woman must begin her own emancipation by ceasing to hold herself a slave and cheap; that she must become a free, responsible, self-reliant being, and that she must own a sacredness, being no more ready to give herself in carelessness to the first asker than to sell herself to the same. She is a free being, but she chooses, from the free, just order, but she chooses, living her own life and valuing her own soul. From romances so different from those of George Eliot, we learn that one moral results in unescapable evidence and in a light that never fades from our minds. George Sand is so much of a poet and so very sincere, that her own words help instinctively to the effect, every image is conceived in relation to the effect, and the effect is the end of the poem. In the work of George Eliot, moral and philosophical problems do not clothe themselves, with the same certainty of instinct, in appropriate images, and the effect is the end of the first-rate art side by side with passages of philosophy; and sometimes the philosophy comes where we want the art, and gives us a character that is constructed rather than created. In the power, again, of conjuring up moving images, situations and attitudes of beauty and an exquisite romantic charm, George Sand is unrivaled. That is a power which we miss in *Zola's* novels of George Eliot. Some of the pictures of Gwendolen have great beauty and cling to us, especially the picture of her lying in her "white bed" beside her mother; or where, early in the book, she "looks lovely and vigorous as a tall, newly-opened lily" in the garden. But the picture of her lying in her misery like "a lost, weary, storm-beaten white doe, unable to rise and pursue its unguided way." But those of Miriam somehow

The Japanese appear to travel a great deal about the country, and to visit the cities with great readiness frequently. They bring ide-books and itineraries are to be obtained along all the roads of any importance. They usually give you a list of the best inns, and a list of the best inns at each place. On leaving an inn, it is the custom, in some parts of the country, for the landlord to ask you to give him a letter of introduction to some innkeeper at the place you mention, with whom he presumably has some unostentatious connection. If you do not do this, if you arrives at an out-of-the-way place late at night in which case the traveler might be looked on with suspicion, the innkeeper will demand a letter, and then the bearer of an introduction will find the landlord inclined to make more than usual efforts to accommodate you. In some of the best rooms were usually in sets of three, one behind the other, rising in steps, the highest being farthest from the road. These inns had a small garden to step too last night, and the Daimes in their progresses to the capital, the "Yakouins," or officers, occupied the highest rooms, and the nobles, and the high-ranking courtiers and coolies and servants the lowest. The highest rooms still appear to be kept for the most distinguished guests. As we were passing through the country, we saw many officers—Yakouins, the country people called us—we were always shown into the highest rooms, and in some cases were given the best of the country. The guests whom he considered of inferior social rank into lower rooms to accommodate us. Neither the large towns, nor the small ones, were very different from the republican in their ideas, and no distinction appeared to be made.

The innkeeper will often wait on those whom he has no right to entertain in person. This, however, is but a doubtful advantage, for it usually means that your viands, &c., are handed to you by a creature with blackened face and filthy dress, and that you are obliged to the custom of married women in Japan, instead of a trim little "mushino" (i. e. girl), with pearly teeth and a smile, to wait on you. You will find you all the time with mingled astonishment and curiosity.

On the whole one may have lived in Japan with less trouble and discomfort than in any other country, the dirt and squalor which you who leave the beaten tracks of Europeans generally meet with in the interior of the country, and the custom of married women in Japan, instead of a trim little "mushino" (i. e. girl), with pearly teeth and a smile, to wait on you. You will find you all the time with mingled astonishment and curiosity.

[illegible]

INDULGING IN "A TASTE."—Some people presume themselves that to indulge discretely in a taste is really a prudent thing to do, one of the authorities before us has many interesting tales of collections which not only amused and occupied the person who made them, but were at last sold at an enormous profit. Four tracts of Wyellife were bought for four shillings and sold for £400. Another purchased a book for four shillings and sold it for £200. Others have sold tapestries, and pictures, and other things with great profit. It was in 1722, with this kind of anecdote, Snuffy and Monkburn in the *Antiquary* made themselves merry. "The prudent collector," says the *Antiquary*, "is the prudent collector. The amateur of old door-keys, Mediterranean bells, and the warming pans of the fourteenth century will find one of the most agreeable amusements, heightened by the early rays of a rising nation, to wait until the time will come when his rubbish is worth its weight in gold. But with the vast number of door-keys and sigh for ancient bellows, he tells their neighbors do the same; they buy in the dear market, and the collection has reached its proper level, and goes at the price of old iron. The constant changes in taste, every new fad and fashion, must ruin far more people than they enrich. Yet nothing is permanent apparently, except brass fenders. The very pleasure of collecting is a kind of a collection, and a subtle joy. A moment comes when a man asks himself, 'Do I really like English mottoes on the wall, or the cabinet?' Probably his friends have just reached the same stage of skepticism, and the collector is left to his own devices. The Pros are quite as precarious investments. A man goes into Murillos and Claudes, and then comes Mr. Ruskin, and devotes the eloquence of his tongue to the merits of the school of Murillos. In another generation some one else finds out that Turner was an impostor, and that the best purchasers of Turner will leave him to his kindred in the land of the murillies. So it is to be certain of anything in household, even when the authentic Clippendale, like the antique map, is a thing of the past, has been found. It seems that in Clippendale's wooden doors for example an iron wire is run inside through the bends and curves. Clearly houses are made of iron, and the moral is that one should give himself much trouble about matter, except at the prompting of his







Naturally enough, no landscape in this gallery attracts so many people as Charrach's "Niagara." Though it is probably one of the most extensively traveled and often copied of American pictures, it has a perennial charm to the average visitor. If one should say that the size of the canvas, at the deftly painted rainbow overhanging the cascades, engages the attention more than the subject, it is not surprising and the apparent naïveté of the details and the explanation of the popular opinion would be apparent. Nevertheless, the bold effect of the picture is highly successful one, and the admiration which the work has elicited from critics of high training is sufficient reproof to the feeble American dilettant who say to foreign visitors, "Oh, we have no native pictures worth looking at."















## CHURCHES AND MINISTERS

### HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

The Methodist Bishops have appointed Presb-  
t Hurst, of Drew Theological Seminary, as tra-

will delegate to the National Congregational Council a representative of the Indian Church in India averages £11 yearly. There are 540 missions in the Empire, the revenues of which amount to £5,000,000.

The colored Baptists have seven churches in England, with a membership of about 1,500, and a property worth £100,000. Their first church was formed in 1831.

Bishop Williams, (Anglican,) of Scotland, Newland, has resigned his bishopric on account of infirmity. He began missionary work in New Zealand in 1845.

The Lutherans in the United States are increasing more rapidly than any other denomination. Their now number more than £40,000,000 annually, the gain for the past year being £7,275.

Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, has been engaged to give a series of lectures next March before the students of the Western Theological Seminary, on "Christianity in the East."

Mr. Narayan Sheeshadi has under his charge the Indopuree and Jaina Presbyterian Missions in the Punjab. He has 12 missionaries, 1,000 Christians agents in all, 246 communicants, and 1,000 clare.

Another new ritualistic proscension is related under the English Public Worship Regulation Bill. Randall, of All Saints, Clifton, is the champion of considerable prominence, is to be the advocate.

The American Presbyterians have the most extensive and flourishing missions in Egypt. For the last ten years they have organised on an average 100 new churches each year, and have a staff of forty members each.

The Presbyterian and the Reformed Churches are nearly alike in their doctrines and polity; there is talk of union of the English members of the two churches in the United States with the Presbyterian Church.

The Hebrew Free School Association of this

reports 550 scholars in its schools. The Presb-  
tery advised increased exertions to provide more  
schools, and to encourage, many of whom have  
gathered into the mission.

The Baptist Union of Scotland held its an-  
nual meeting recently at Edinburgh. The statis-  
tics showed that there are in association with the  
union 1,361 churches, sixty-four missions,  
and 7,381 members. The net increase for the year  
was 1,000.

The *Westleyan Year Book* for 1876-7 states  
that the British Westeyans have 681 central sta-  
tions, 1,000 branch stations, and 1,000 preaching  
stations, 854 day schools, with 173,375 scholars,  
and 30 Sunday-schools, with 725,319 scholars. The  
mode for missions was \$950,040.

One late Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, was im-  
prisoned twice—first, just before his conversion, when  
he joined the English Catholics, and secondly, when  
he was then joined the Baptist Church, a few  
years later. It was done at his own request, and  
his justification is that it was done for "good  
reasons."

The Calvinistic Methodists of England re-  
port the following statistics for 1876: Churches,  
85; chapels and preaching stations, 1,212; mis-  
sions, 228; preachers, 395; deacons, 3,759; com-  
munion, 1,000,000; members, 1,000,000; total  
churches, 49,444; scholars, 153,763; total col-  
lections, \$770,251.

Dr. J. W. C. Farnham, of Fort Huen, Michi-  
gan, has accepted a call to the Pastorato of the Har-  
bin Place Baptist Church of Brooklyn, will be in-

[illegible]

General Council in adopting the rule, "Lutheran ministers are for Lutheran ministers only, and Lutheran ministers for Lutheran communicants only," a move was made at the recent session of the Synod, looking to discontinue the exchange of fraternal greetings with the Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania. The Lutheran delegate present explained the rule in question did not contemplate the exchange of fraternal greetings with the Reformed Church. The motion was lost.

The Reformed Presbyterian Church of France, and the Reformed Presbyterian Church (O. S.), of this country, have hitherto stood upon the same footing in respect to service upon just the last session of the Synod. The judgment of the Synod is that the United States Constitution does not recognize the headship of Christ. The Irish Reformed Presbyterian Church, which is a member of the Church and State, but they have now yielded this rule, and it now remains to be seen whether the Reformed Presbyterian Church of France, the oldest American missionary society, the American Board, was organized in 1811. In 1812 Baptists formed a similar organization, and the Methodists and other denominations followed their example. There are now not less than seven hundred churches in this country, and they are engaged on 322 missions in all quarters of the world. The number of their missionaries was reported last year to be 1,000, and they have 10,000 scholars and 5 scholars. The yearly expense of carrying on work, including the schools, amounted to \$1,000,000.

The committee has been appointed on behalf of the Methodist Episcopal Church to enter into correspondence with other branches of the Methodist family, in all parts of the world, in respect to holding of an Ecumenical Conference. The Synod has also been asked to send a delegation to the American, Mrs. A. C. George, of New York, and the D. C. of New Hampshire, P. S. Donelson, of Virginia; Hon. J. W. Caldwell, of Virginia; and the following: Hon. J. W. Harrison, of Iowa, and F. H. Johnson, of England, who have recently been united, are raising a memorial fund in commemoration of the event. One layman has subscribed \$123,000, or \$25,000 a year for five years. There has subscribed \$30,000 to endow a professorship of the history of the Christian Church. There has subscribed \$12,500, and two others \$10,000 each, persons subscribe \$5,000 each, and \$2,000 each. The Synod has also been asked to send a delegation to smaller units, and congregational columns are now making. The total subscribed is \$1,000,000.

James Potter, as Chairman of the Domestic Committee of the Episcopal Board of Missions, made the following statement:—The indebtedness of the committee, Sept. 30—the close of the year—was \$30,000. The quarterly contributions of the committee were obliged to provide \$30,000 more, which pay the quarterly expenses of nine hundred and thirty-nine missionaries, and \$30,000 for the salaries of the missionaries. On the last of January over twenty thousand more will be needed to pay stipends and salaries of the quarter. The quarterly contributions of the committee from Oct. 1 to Nov. 30 have been \$10,000 below those for the corresponding period of the year. The committee has been asked to postpone all appropriations for 1877 until the next year, and will, of the Church and State, have American.



## A MUSEMENTS

(late Hippodrome.)  
 BERIDAN SHOOK.....  
 G. GILMORE.....  
 GRAND FESTIVAL OF HORSEMANSHIP.  
 MARVELOUS FEATS OF DARING ON WILD HORSES  
 AT FULL SPEED.  
 NELL MOWEY and CARILLO  
 in their lightning, wonderful and realistic

**"BUCK JUMPER" RIDING,**  
 Illustrating the method of breaking in  
 WILD HORSES  
 and Lassoing.

**POLO.**  
**TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES.**  
 PE. GOS DEL ROQUEO.  
 LOS DOS HIDALGOS.  
 THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 14,  
 at 8 o'clock.  
 OPENING OF THE GRAND CARNIVAL  
 and first of the match games of  
 POLO.  
 for the Bennett Plate, presented by

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ.

between six of the Boston Polo Club and four of the California Polo Club.

To be followed, THURSDAY EVENING, by a GRAND TROTTING MATCH, under the direction of Mr. John Murphy, for a purse of \$100.

Open to horses that have never beaten 240; to start, \$25 steady, \$15 third.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, purse of \$100; \$60 a winner, \$25 steady, \$15 third.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, purse of \$100; \$60 a winner, \$25 steady, \$15 third.

at \$20 second, \$15 third.  
 or class.  
 Entrance fees five per cent, closed for all races  
 on the 1st of the month of December, WEDNES-  
 DAY, Dec. 13, at 6 o'clock.  
 RACES to be governed by the rules of the Nat-  
 ional Trotting Association,  
 barring weights.  
 Delightful and popular music every evening by  
 GILMORE'S SERENADE BAND.  
 COMMISSION.  
 reserved seats ..... 25c 43  
 boxes (for four persons).....  
 Communicate with Mr. JOHN MURPHY, H  
 umswick, on all matters relating to the races.

**WALLACK'S. BOUCCICAULT.**  
**C. LESTER WALLACK**, Proprietor and Manager, announces that **Mr. Wallack** is gratified to announce the engagement the eminent dramatist and comedian, who inaugurated his present season with the comedy **FORBIDDEN FRUIT** as a brilliant prelude to his appearance as **CONN.**  
 in his celebrated Irish drama, the **RAUGHRAUN.**  
 The engagement of **Mr. BOUCCICAULT** being necessarily limited to a few weeks, the comedy **FORBIDDEN FRUIT** suspended during the run of **RAUGHRAUN.** will

er which a new drama, entitled ALL FOR HKE,  
produced.  
EVERY NIGHT at 8,  
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1:30,  
will be performed.  
THE MHAUGRAUN,  
th the original cast, including Mr. John Gilbert,

J. Montague. Mr. Larry Beckett. Mr. E. Arnett.  
A. Stevenson. Mr. E. Holland. Mr. Edwin. Mr. Leon.  
Mr. Peck. Mr. Kytinge. Mr. Atkins, Miss Dyas. M.  
Miss Rose Wood, Miss Josephine Baker M.  
Miss Blaisdell, as originally represented  
at Mack's Theatre in 1874.

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Box office open daily from 8 to 4. Places may be

red four weeks in advance.  
**EAGLE THEATRE,**  
 Broadway and 33d st.  
 Proprietor and Manager, Mr. JOSH H.  
 Everything new; entire change of bill.  
 LOTS OF REAL FUN.  
 Engagement at a great outlet of the following:  
 Prof. HARTZ,  
 a wonderful Illusionist.  
 Prof. "EGRIST  
 and his troupe of Performing Dogs.  
 Mr. HARRY KENNEDY,  
 a world-renowned Ventriquist.

The following names have been placed  
 by GEO. A. KNIGHT,  
 JOHN WILD,  
 JAMES BRADLEY,  
 Miss JENNY HUGHES,  
 Miss MARION FISKE,  
 as LIZZIE KELSEY,  
 The Noblest farces,  
 THE NEW POTMAN,  
 A CHEAP CURE,  
 POPPET'S PATIENTS,  
 and the laughable farce by Richmond.  
 EPIGRAMS.  
 MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.  
 NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.  
NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1875.

SIR: From official reports of the Inspector of the Department I and the general appointments of the Theatre; that are required to secure the safety and comfort of audiences and attendants. The said reports are convenient and liberal; express the views of the auditorium easy and ample, and the arrangements and escapes, both before and behind the stage, are in accordance with the law.

WALTER W. ADAMS,  
Superintendent of Building.

**BLO'S GARDEN.** ..... BA  
NSEN SHEEWOD. .... Dire  
MONDAY, DEC. 11.  
Eighty-sixth performance of  
BABA  
for the  
BENEFIT  
of the sufferers by the burning of the  
BROOKLYN THEATRE.  
The entire proceeds will be distributed to the Red  
and for the benefit of the sufferers, every per  
connected with Nibut's Garbo having voluntarily

red service for the occasion. Miss Nina Weather  
Amoret, Mr. W. H. Crane as Baba, Sherwood  
Sonic Wondert, Detroit Properties, the Merwin  
to Grace Belletta the Grand Master, the  
the Roses. The grand last spectacle ever produced.  
Box office open fr 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

**STEINWAY HALL,**  
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 11, 1876.  
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT, THE HALF OF THE  
THE DEFEAT OF THE  
BY MASTER J. HARRI SAANNON,  
the renowned Child Orator, (only seven years old,  
Washington, D. C. and the Young Apollo; lub, assist

**A CARD.**  
**GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC**  
 of the City of New-York  
 has removed to its own building,  
 No. 76 Broadway,  
 between 13th and 14th sts.  
 The celebrated Weber pianos are used in this  
 hall.

**NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.**—No. 105 Bow  
 Street, New York.

**BRILLIANT NEW MUSIC.**  
S. O. T. (Sous of Temperance) March, Braham, 30 cts.; "How Short the Days are Getting on" (soug) Elgar, 30 cts.; "Give Me and Call Me Your Own" (soug) Elgar, 35 cts.; "Benedict Almon" (soug) Tosti, 35 cts.; "Alone Among the Sugar" (soug) Tosti, 35 cts.; copies mailed W. M. A. FOND & Co., 501 Broadway, New York, N. Y., 10 cts. each.

**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.**  
THE MINSTREL PALACE.  
BIRCH, WAGBOLD, BAKUS,  
and THIRTY BRILLIANT ARTISTS.  
9-H ST. THURSDAY (14th) AFTERNOON, BE-  
gin for the sufferers by the late fire in Brook-  
lyn proceed.

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**MUSICAL**

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**100 PIANOS AND ORGANS** NE

second-hand, of first-class makers, including  
 A. S. will be sold DURING the A. S.  
 days, at a lower price for cash or instalment  
 order until paid for, than ever before offered  
 on \$10 to \$15 monthly will buy a first-class  
 piano, and \$2 to \$10 monthly a spin-  
 net, organ, and illustrated catalogue mailed  
 FREE. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE ATLAS  
 SYSTEM, 100 N. 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 10th St., opposite Lincoln monument.

**ME. DE DARRY, PIANIST AND COMPOSER**  
 and professor of singing and piano, wishes to meet  
 and hear from all persons who are desirous of  
 improving their voices and musical training is required.

**A FINE ASSORTMENT OF  
NEW AND ELEGANT PIANO-PORTES**  
for sale or to rent, on reasonable terms, at  
JENES BROS.' new and centrally-located warehouse  
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**EVERYONE ONE THINKING OF PURCHASING** A CABINET OR PARLOR ORGAN should call on the Warehouses of the **MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, No. 22 UNION SQUARE**, where they will be able to obtain the best organs in the country, which will be sold for cash on easy payments. It is believed that prices and terms now offered make our organs cheaper, as well as better, than anywhere else can be obtained elsewhere.

**ORGANS SACRIFICED FOR CASH.—PIANOS** \$25; also, piano and stool \$50; hand-ome piano \$75.

**DANCING.**  
**MILLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL**  
 100 BROADWAY.

REMOVED TO NO. 501 WEST 14TH ST.  
now open for the reception of pupils.  
For particulars send for circular.

**DEGARMOS**  
**PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY.**  
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## THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

## THE VIEWS OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

A FREE CONVERSATION ON THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS—REPRESENTATION OF CONFIDENCE AND MISREPRESENTATIONS—AN IMPERTINENT PROPOSITION FROM WADE HAMPTON—TILDEN'S MAJORITY OBTAINED BY BRAUD—MORE RESPECT FOR REBELS THAN FOR THEIR NORTHERN ALLIES—IMPEACHMENT—THREATS OF ASSASSINATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—President Grant, in the course of a long and free conversation concerning political affairs, with a representative of the New-York Associated Press, to-day, said that he recently received a dispatch from Gov. Chamberlain, informing him that it was recently reported in Columbia that the President had, in his interview with Representative Hewitt, of New-York, a week ago, remarked that when sixty-three members of the South Carolina House of Representatives holding certificates from the Secretary of State should convene, he would recognize them as the legal house. The President, in reply to Gov. Chamberlain, telegraphed that if Mr. Hewitt had sent or authorized the sending of such a dispatch, it was untrue that he had so expressed himself. The President says he has a free and agreeable conversation with Mr. Hewitt, in which he said that, in his judgment, not less than sixty-three members were eligible to organize the House and transact business, including the determination of the qualification of its members. This was the view he then held, but it was merely a private opinion, and he might have been wrong. The President on that occasion further expressed his views with regard to the grounds on which each wing of the members of the House respectively claimed their seats, and in this connection the President produced a note addressed to him by Mr. Hewitt, dated House of Representatives, Dec. 6, as follows:

"I have received a reliable telegram from Columbia stating that the sixty-three member holding a certificate from the Secretary of State has been sworn into the House presided over by Speaker Wallace, which is therefore organized in accordance with the requirements of law as stated by you. On the same day Mr. Hewitt sent him another note, as follows:

"I have just received a later dispatch saying that the Supreme Court of South Carolina has pronounced its judgment, and declared the House presided over by W. H. Wallace to be the legally constituted House of Representatives, and that Mackey is a private person, not Speaker, or in any respect an officer of the legislative body."

The President said with reference to these notes that he did not think, after his free conversation with Mr. Hewitt, that the latter would make use of what he said for the purpose of defeating the party which the President represented. When Mr. Hewitt and Senator Randolph called on him several days ago, he informed Mr. Hewitt of the contents of the dispatch he had received from Gov. Chamberlain, and the reply he made to it, and intimated to Mr. Hewitt that he thought his confidence had been abused.

Mr. Hewitt denied that he had sent to Columbia such a dispatch as that mentioned. The President then repeated to Mr. Hewitt the substance of the dispatch in reply to Gov. Chamberlain as to the report current in Columbia.

Senator Randolph then produced a dispatch from Gen. Hampton, in which he said that the President would recognize the Wallace House and withdraw the troops he would do everything possible to preserve the peace.

The President remarked that he looked upon this as a peace of impotence on the part of Gen. Hampton, in telling him what to do that the sending of troops to South Carolina was in obedience to the call of Gov. Chamberlain, the danger there being too formidable for the authorities of the State to control, that created rifle clubs, representing Gen. Hampton, were in the City of Columbia; and that if the Federal troops should be withdrawn there would be peace, but it would be the rest of death.

Senator Randolph then explained that the President should not think that Gen. Hampton sought to advise what to do, and that the dispatch which was shown to the President, was a reply to one that Senator Randolph had sent to Gen. Hampton.

In response to a question the President said he had never instructed Gen. Ruler to place troops in the State-house, but that was the way Gen. Ruler understood his orders. The troops were in South Carolina, the President repeated, in obedience to the call of Gov. Chamberlain, to suppress insurrection too formidable for him to control, and had it not been for these troops Gov. Chamberlain would be a refugee to-day, as Gov. Ames now is from Mississippi.

The President said in the course of conversation that he looked on the situation as embarrassing, to say the least. A good deal of bad temper had been shown on the Democratic side, and many were acting unreasonably. They seemed to fear that he was doing what was right, and were abusing everybody for not yielding to their views. This struck him as strange, considering the scenes through which he has passed.

Gov. Hayes represented the party which in the late election carried all but four of the States which furnished the means for suppressing the rebellion, and Gov. Tilden carried all but three of those which sought to destroy the Union. In allusion to this, he said the majority for Tilden in the City of New-York was larger than his total majority in the entire State, and in which City much crime is perpetrated, and where there is a large number of men who have very little interest either in the State or in the Republic. In the same way frauds were committed in the States of New-York and Connecticut, while it was true that in those of the Southern States which gave Gov. Tilden a majority, there were voters, many of whom voted more than once, but nobody claimed that Tilden did not carry such States. The same party that perpetrated frauds in some of the Southern States for Tilden carried all in Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina, but if there had been no frauds in Mississippi, North Carolina and Arkansas, those States would have gone for Hayes and Wheeler.

The President justified the exclusion of Louisiana and Edgfield Counties from the South Carolina returns, on the grounds that Georgia voted in them frequently, and cast more votes than there were voters for the Democrats. Much talk, he said, had been made about the use of troops, but, considering the number of lives sacrificed, and many of political murders in the South, it was necessary to afford the required protection. The President thought all was now settled in the South, and said that as

far as he could, he would protect every one from violence, and that all past steps to this end had been duly considered.

In reply to a remark that it seemed as if the Democrats had abandoned the idea of impeaching him, the President said he would advise them not to attempt it, for it might bring out evidence which they would not like to see spread on the public; that he would rather trust rebels than their Northern allies, and that he tried to do as much in his annual Message. He did not receive the reports from all of the departments in time, and therefore was obliged to leave out of his Message many subjects to which he would otherwise have alluded. He said, in response to a question, that he would answer the House resolution and inform them why he sent troops to the South.

Among other things the President said, in response to inquiries, that there were now six or eight hundred troops in Washington. If there should be any necessity for more he would order them higher. He should have peace if we had to fight for it. Some days he received five or six letters threatening assassination, but he paid no attention to them. A crazy man once followed him six months, threatening to take his life, and this person was, he believed, placed in the insane asylum. When he first came to the Executive Mansion he found a military guard there, but he immediately caused it to be withdrawn and sent into barracks.

The President, referring to the political complexion, said he had an abiding faith in the people. As we have had one rebellion he did not believe the people were anxious for another, and thought there would be some way out of our present difficulties.

## MASSACRE OF NEGROES RESUMED.

TRUE MEANING OF THE "HAMPTON AND PEACE" CRY—TEN NEGRO PRISONERS MURDERED—ATTEMPT TO POISON THIRTEEN OTHERS—TRACES OF A TILDEN AGENT TRYING TO BUY AN ELECTORAL VOTE.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 10.—Another Hamburg massacre comes to enforce the peace protestations of the Wade Hampton Democrats, so much beset in Northern journals for several days past. Rumors have reached here, through Democratic sources, of a negro conspiracy to kill all the white people in the vicinity of Lowndesville, on the Georgia side of Abbeville County, in this State. This is a violent section, where the shot-gun policy was ruthlessly enforced in the late canvass. A gentleman from in from the up country gives the following facts:

On Monday night, the 4th inst., two white men are said to have been fired upon from ambush, while going home from Abbeville Court-house to Lowndesville. One was killed and the other wounded. The latter asserted that negroes fired the shots. The alarm was at once given to the rifle clubs, and mounted men by hundreds began scouring the country. One batch of ten colored men were arrested and sent in charge of Constables to Abbeville Court-house. While on their way they were taken from the officers and shot to death by the road-side. Another lot of thirteen were taken to Anderson Court-house. These were taken violently ill after they arrived. One died almost immediately, and three others are not expected to live, from the effects of poison. Up to Friday last thirty-six colored men had been arrested, and the work was still going on. Rumors of the shooting of many more colored men are circulating. Many have fled, and the greatest terror prevails.

I have no doubt that the ambush and the conspiracy are as thin pretenses for this massacre as was the parade of the negro Militia company on the Fourth of July for that of Hamburg. It is part of the "Hampton and Peace" programme here, which is the counter-part of "Tilden and Reform" with you.

The details of the attempt to buy an Electoral vote for Tilden in this State will be given to the public soon. It will implicate a New-York agent, who was here under an assumed name, and the President of a railroad here. We may pick up a clew to some of the queer proceedings in the courts.

## THE OREGON USURPATION.

EFFECT OF THE CROMIN EXPLANATION TO DEEPEN THE CRIME AGAINST THE PEOPLE—GROVER'S ACT VIRTUALLY REPUDED BY THE DEMOCRATS OF OREGON.

PORTLAND, Dec. 10.—The late Democratic candidates for Presidential Electors, Cronin, Klippel, and Lawwell, have issued a long and addressed to the people of Oregon, purporting to be a true statement of everything that occurred in the room at the time the Electoral ballot was cast, is substantially the same as Mr. Watts' version, and, if possible, makes the whole affair appear in a worse light than before touching the question of Cronin's right to declare vacancies and fill the same. There is a flat contradiction in one particular between the counter-statements. Mr. Watts states emphatically that, when Cronin asked Messrs. Odell and Cartwright if they refused to recognize his claims to a seat in the Electoral Board and to act with him, they said repeatedly "No," only requiring him at the same time to produce the proper certificate, which he persistently declined doing. Cronin avers in equally positive terms that when he asked these gentlemen that question they utterly and unconditionally refused to act with him. With this exception the statements substantially agree. Cronin attempts to justify his action in withdrawing from the Electoral Board, declaring that vacancies had existed and pretending to fill them, on the ground that the other Electors refused to recognize his claims or to act with him. He offers no reasonable excuse in the world for refusing to produce the certificates, which he claims were in his possession, when repeated requests and demands were made to do so. The statement is conceded to be very lame and it utterly fails to satisfy the public mind, or to afford justifiable ground for the illegal and outrageous proceedings. Instead of strengthening the claims set up by Grover, the Chadwick and Cronin statement manifestly weakens the justice of the preclusion and only tends to deepen and fasten the public conviction that the proceedings are an attempted usurpation of the manifest rights of the people. Few Democrats are found who attempt any justification of Cronin's outrageous action, and only two Democratic papers, out of the many in the State, attempt to defend the course of the party in the matter. Several of these papers pass the proceedings over in silence, but the general tone of the Democratic press depreciates in strong terms Grover's pseudo judicial action. The leading Democratic paper in Washington Territory denounces the proceedings as a high-handed and revolutionary attempt to subvert the liberties of the people.

Cronin, armed with the Governor's certificate

and other documentary evidences to support his claims, together with the Electoral ballot of the State, started for Washington yesterday. Mr. Odell will start for the same destination to-morrow. Indignation meetings are being held in various parts of the State, and Grover is everywhere denounced as the Benefactor of Oregon, and has been burned in effigy a number of times.

## THE LAW AND FACTS IN THE CASE TO BE SET FORTH BY SENATOR MORTON—THE ONLY PRECEDENTS MR. THURMAN CAN FIND FOR THE CONSPIRACY OF GROVER AND TILDEN—THE CASE BECOMING BETTER UNDERSTOOD DAILY—THE DEMOCRATS GIVING UP THE CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Senator Morton will to-morrow, if possible, call up the resolutions for an investigation of the Oregon conspiracy, for the purpose of setting forth in a speech the facts and the law which should have governed the action of Gov. Grover. Senator Morton has a large number of authorities, and he will be able to show, as Senator Thurman showed in 1873, that the law is overwhelmingly against the action of Grover in giving a certificate to Cronin as a Presidential Elector. Senator Thurman cited one decision of a Supreme Court, that of Indiana, and one decision of an inferior court in Philadelphia, which gave the elections to minority candidates in cases where the persons receiving majorities were ineligible. Senator Thurman declared that these were the only decisions of that kind in this country, and none others have yet been cited. On the contrary, the reports are full of cases where the courts have decided that when an ineligible candidate receives a majority of votes the election is null and void, and that under no circumstances can a person not receiving a majority of votes be elected. The Democrats may rely on the old English cases which they claimed were with application in this country when they were discussing the Abbott case. It seems to be settled in English law that where public notice is given of the ineligibility of a candidate, those who persist in voting for such a candidate are considered to have consented to the election of an eligible competitor, even though the ineligible candidate receives a majority of votes. Senator Thurman in his speech on Friday appeared to present the claim that there was everybody's duty to know that a candidate was ineligible it was equivalent to public notice having been given. If he holds and advocates this view, he goes beyond the most extreme of the English precedents which he formerly treated very lightly. The real situation of the Oregon affair is becoming better understood each day, and the feeling among Republicans here is becoming pretty well established that the vote for Hayes from that State will be so authenticated that even the technicalities of the case will be on the Republican side.

The Democrats will not be able to obtain a precedent from it for going behind the authentication of the Electoral votes by State authorities. It is gradually growing upon the Democratic mind that Hayes cannot be cheated out of his election, and large numbers of those who have no personal interests at stake are giving up the contest. Those who want office and those who desire power and the wielding of patronage alone are keeping the questions of the election alive.

## STATEMENT OF JUDGE UPTON, OF THE SUPREME COURT OF OREGON, AS TO THE STATE LAW, MODEL AND CARTWRIGHT AUTHORIZED TO FILL VACANCIES—THE ACTION OF GROVER PROHIBITED BY THE CONSTITUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 10.—The *Democrat* and *Chronicle* will publish the following on Monday morning: Justice W. Upton, of the Supreme Court of Oregon, is a brother of C. E. Upton, banker, of this City. The latter on Friday telegraphed the former for his opinion on the State law of Oregon as it affects the late action of Gov. Grover concerning the Presidential Electors, and received the following reply:

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 8, 1876. The State statute authorized Cartwright and Odell to fill the vacancies. Their votes are cast for Hayes, and attached to the State canvass, certified under the seal of Oregon. The Constitution prohibits the Executive exercising judicial functions, or passing on Watts' disqualification. Grover only hoped to throw out the whole vote. He failed. W. W. UPTON.

## SAMUEL J. RANDALL ON RECORD.

WHAT HE HAS HELD IN THE PAST ON THE CLAIMS OF A MINORITY CANDIDATE WHEN THE MAJORITY CANDIDATE IS INELIGIBLE—THE WALLACE-SIMPSON CASE IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE BROWN-SMITH CASE IN KENTUCKY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—In the second session of the Forty-first Congress Mr. Samuel J. Randall made a record which will plague him should he be called upon to decide in the case of Cronin, of Oregon, who claims to have been chosen an Elector from that State because of the ineligibility of one of the majority candidates. The case in question was that of Wallace against Simpson, of the Fourth South Carolina District. Simpson was elected to Congress as a Democrat, receiving about one-third more votes than were cast for his competitor. He had participated in the rebellion, and his political disability had been removed. Wallace claimed that in consequence the votes cast for Simpson were void, and that he [Wallace] was entitled to the seat. A subcommittee of the Committee on Elections, consisting of Messrs. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, Hale, of Maine, and Randall, of Pennsylvania, examined the case. Mr. Cessna submitted a report to the House advocating the claim of Wallace, from which Messrs. Hale and Randall dissented. The matter was presented to the House for consideration May 20, 1870, when Mr. Randall said: "As has been truthfully said by my associate on the committee, Mr. Cessna, I dissent from the first proposition which he makes in this report—that Mr. Simpson being ineligible, the votes cast for him are null and void, and that, therefore, the candidate that received the next highest number of votes should be admitted. The gentleman making this report gives us no American authority or precedent to sustain his position. He relies entirely upon English authorities and English precedents. Now, I maintain that in the formation of the American Congress there is no analogy to the constitution of the British Parliament. The latter is formed, as it were, on an aristocratic basis of surnames. The American Congress rests, I may say, on universal suffrage." Here Mr. Randall is recorded as

stating the theory set up by Gov. Grover, of Oregon, that a minority candidate is entitled to the office when the majority candidate is disqualified.

In the case of John Young Brown, his competitor, Smith, claimed his seat because Brown had not reached the age prescribed by the Constitution at the time he was elected. This case was presented to the House and a record made, and among those voting against this assumption were Messrs. Randall, Holman, Fernando Wood, Beck-Senator-elect from Kentucky—and several other Democrats of prominence in the present House.

## THE HOUSE SOUTHERN COMMITTEE.

DIFFICULTY IN FINDING SENATORS ENOUGH WHO TAKE THE HOUSE VIEW OF THE JOINT RULES QUESTION TO SERVE ON THE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—There is considerable comment among politicians of both parties upon the fact that the committee of five Democratic Senators to act with the committee of eleven Democratic members of the House, agreed upon in caucus last week to investigate affairs in the Southern States, have not yet been named. It was the intention of the Democratic members in the House that the committee of Senators should be appointed at once, and various suggestions were made by them to the leading Democratic Senators as to what Democratic Senators should be selected. It was their especial desire that a majority of those coming from the Senate should be favorable to the views of the leading Democrats in the House, that the joint rules were still in force, and that none who had committed themselves upon this question against the House view should have a place upon the committee. The Senatorial caucus—having a large number in it, if not a majority of all the Senators who hold to the view that there were no joint rules—failed to meet the views of the Democratic managers in the House, and instead of appointing the committee, they authorized Senator Whyte, of Maryland, the acting Chairman of the Senatorial caucus, in conjunction with Senator Stevenson, the regular Chairman, who was then sick, to make the committee. It was transpired that an attempt was then made to get the committee agreed upon by the Democratic managers in the House appointed by Messrs. Stevenson and Whyte, to whom the appointment had been confided. Stevenson, it is said, would not agree to this, and it is intimated that he and Whyte cannot agree as to the composition of the committee. Whyte voted for Merrimon's proposition that the joint rules were in force, and Mr. Stevenson, it is said, takes an opposite view. Mr. Stevenson being a man who does not easily yield his views, the committee may not be appointed until another caucus is called, or Senator Whyte yields somewhat of his position in relation to the question of the committee.

## FLORIDA.

THE SUPREME COURT AT TALLAHASSEE—SIGNS THAT THE DEMOCRATIC GAME IS BLOCKED.

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 10.—The members of the Supreme Court have been summoned to Tallahassee, and will arrive to-night. It is understood if the Circuit Court decides to commit the Returning Board for contempt, an appeal will be made at once to the Supreme Court.

## A POOL-ROOM "REFORMER."

EXCITEMENT OVER MORRISSEY'S ACTION IN DECLARING BETS "OFF"—HE RETAINS HIS COMMISSIONS, CONTRARY TO SPORTING LAW AND USAGE.

Considerable excitement exists in the sporting community, and among the outside public as well, concerning the disposition of the pool money in the hands of John Morrissey and others, holders of bets on the Presidential election. There has long been a growing impression, that the pool business, as conducted by these men, was little better than swindling, an impression which the events of the past few days has greatly strengthened. During the height of the betting excitement previous to the election immense amounts were wagered at the different pool-rooms, about four hundred thousand dollars being stakes in Morrissey's room alone. By a thoroughly Democratic combination of braggadocio and fraud, the odds on the results were made to favor Tilden, while fictitious names are reported to have been staked in large amounts against both sides, during which the counting has been going on in the various States, Morrissey and his friends have repeatedly assured their customers that no complaint would be made in favor of either side, and that they would hold the bets until the 4th of March, if necessary, in order to arrive at the true result. Up to the meeting of the Electoral College on Wednesday last the Democrats were confident of their ability to buy the votes of enough corrupt "carpet-baggers" to give Tilden the needed majority, and accordingly Morrissey kept profoundly quiet. Had the plot succeeded and Tilden got his one extra vote, there is little doubt that the "Honorable" gentleman would now be paying bets in his favor. The moment the colleges met, however, and it became apparent that the despised carpet-baggers were proof against Tilden's money, this "pool-room reformer" rushed into print with the announcement that "all bets were declared off." Exactly the same game has been played by the pool-rooms in Cincinnati and other Western cities, and there is little doubt that it was an understood thing all around. Even if Morrissey's conduct had been fair throughout, his action in retaining his commission of two per cent. on bets declared off by all parties, is entirely unauthorized. According to universal sporting usage he has no more right to retain any portion of the stakes drawn off than he has to take it on the highway. Notwithstanding the fact, however, that the interest on the funds in his hands, (which alone amounts to between \$2,000 and \$3,000), and the thousands of returns his unfortunate customers have received, he has repeatedly assured his customers that no complaint would be made in favor of either side, and that they would hold the bets until the 4th of March, if necessary, in order to arrive at the true result. Up to the meeting of the Electoral College on Wednesday last the Democrats were confident of their ability to buy the votes of enough corrupt "carpet-baggers" to give Tilden the needed majority, and accordingly Morrissey kept profoundly quiet. Had the plot succeeded and Tilden got his one extra vote, there is little doubt that the "Honorable" gentleman would now be paying bets in his favor. 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THE MARVELS OF GUNNERY

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**HOW CANNON SHOT ARE PROJECTED  
BY GUNPOWDER.**

THE RELATIVE VALUE OF COAL AND GUNPOWDER—MEASURING THE FORCE OF THE LATTER—HOW ACTUAL SHOTS ARE HAVES IN AN ACTUAL GUN.

The special correspondent of the *London Times* writes from Italy, Nov. 18, as follows:—

Have now told how the Italian projectors and English manufacturers of this gun persevered until they had achieved such as would have been considered impossible even ten years ago. But your readers may wish to know something of why and the how of this progress, and I will try my best to help them to an understanding.

Suppose there lie before us two heaps of blasting material, one gun-powder, the other coal, each weighing one pound. The first thought that occurs to the mind is, "How powerful is the gunpowder; how tame is the coal?" Not so. Avoiding technical phrases, we may state the fact, reaching of itself more than ten times the capacity for work possessed by the gunpowder. That is to say that coal, when burned can, by heating water to a boiling point, so as to produce steam, or by other means, bring

The difference is that coal parts with its powers slowly, and gunpowder with great rapidity. Another great difference is that coal takes from the air the oxygen it requires to burn—that is, to give back the heat received ages ago from the sun—while gunpowder contains the oxygen it needs. Coal, then, is a substance that actually takes oxygen from the air, and has been measured long ago, and can be expressed in the same form as has been chosen to express the power or energy given by gunpowder to a shot—namely, in foot tons. So much coal has it the capacity of raising so many tons a foot high that it is called a ton of power. It is a fact that this problem has been raised so many times, and the answer, become with De la Hire in 1702, was that a ton of powder would raise a ton of shot 100 feet, due by the expansion of the air contained between the grains, the powder itself being only the force curiously inadequate to the effects actually produced. Robin took up the subject about four years ago, and his report of the experiments of a ton of fired powder came from the production of a large quantity of elastic gas heated to a high temperature, and the weight of the shot at the moment of explosion was equal to 1,000 atoms, spheres—or, in other words, seeing that the atoms of the shot were equal to 100,000 atoms of the square inch, fired gunpowder would press with a force of 15,000 pounds to the square inch. In 1775, the French Government, in the name of the Committee which induced him to double the figure, and

200 atmospheres. In 1877, Count Rumford published his researches into this difficult subject, and showed that the heat produced by the action of more than 100,000 atmospheres, or 602 tons on a square inch. This computation was the highest ever made, and it was not until 1880 that Count Rumford's researches with those of Robt. Thomsen's calculations gave more than one in a hundred times the power which the other believed to be the limit of the action of heat on matter. The fact is that neither of them was Sir Count Rumford's time heavy machinery and materials were not so perfect as they are now, and lately had science advanced far enough to render definite answer to the problem possible. The law of the conservation of energy, the connection with motion ascertained. A new science, called "thermodynamics," has lately been developed, and the action of heat on powder has been called upon to bring out the secret of its fierce action. In 1874 the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society contained the results of the experiments of Sir W. Armstrong and Mr. Abel, President of the Chemical Society, containing the last word on the subject of the action of heat on powder. The amount of gases and solids, or fluids, produced by the explosion of given quantities of powder, to

that it was capable of fusing platinum. They knew that the heat of the explosion would be sufficient to melt the metal, and that it would behave under the influence of heat, for it was what the new science told of powder.

MEASURING THE FORCE OF POWDER.

From these facts Capt. Noble was able to calculate mathematically what the power must be, in order to estimate the force of the explosion.

The next point was to ascertain by experiment whether actual shot in an actual gun would behave as by calculation it ought. For this purpose and others of similar nature, especially to different kinds of powder, a committee called "Committee on Explosives" was appointed.

Government, with Col. Youngblood, who is here, as President. Capt. Noble, who was a member, designed, for the measurement of the extremely small spaces of time occupied by a shot passing through the bore of a gun, a chronoscope, an instrument which, under the name of chronoscope, was described at the time in the

to revolve with immense velocity, and, by means of electric currents, a moment when the air passed certain known points within the bore of the gun. The instrument could be arranged to give a revolution of the shell in half a second. At the time the pressure of the gas within the gun at different points was measured by its action in order to determine the force of the air around the shell, could be accurately determined. Day by day, if the weather or the experiments proceeded as usual, the results of the experiments would be a pattern of artillery used to wonder what those philosophers were about with their gun full of hot air, and they would be able to tell them that they prove the possibility of firing the immense charges now used without breaking the gun. They were not so stupid as to believe that the gun would exceed the limits of the power of heavy artillery. They were about to bring the science of artillery such as it was, to a new era, and they were not so stupid as to believe that the science of artillery was so large as any yet made could calculate so exactly what the great place of ordnance could do when given a charge of power limited to one point runs up its pressure rapidly to a limit.

imum, at which moment the shot has moved so  
that the pressure of the gas, which is still incre.











FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes various commodities like flour, sugar, and oil.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS-DEC. 9.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes various commodities like flour, sugar, and oil.

On the basis of \$23.40 for common to good... The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York...

On the basis of \$15.00 for common to good... The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York...

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DRY GOODS. HOLIDAY GOODS. Grand and Allen sts., New-York. MERRY CHRISTMAS. HAPPY NEW YEAR.

MONDAY, Dec. 11-A. M. The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, shows a decrease in legal-tender of \$3,449,800...

Exports of Domestic Produce. Week ending last Saturday... Corresponding week last year...

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise. Week ending last Saturday... Corresponding week last year...

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The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, as compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

Receipts for Customs. Week ending Dec. 9, 1917... Corresponding week last year...

THE COTTON MARKETS. GULFPORT, Dec. 9.-Cotton firm; Middling 11 1/2...

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET. The only sale effected at the Exchange on Saturday, Dec. 9, was by A. J. Blocker & Son...

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. NEW-YORK. Friday, Dec. 9.

DRY GOODS. HOLIDAY GOODS. Grand and Allen sts., New-York. MERRY CHRISTMAS. HAPPY NEW YEAR.

THE STERLING EXCHANGE MARKET. The sterling exchange market was weak in tone during the greater portion of the week...

THE GOLD MARKET. The gold market exhibited a steady declining tendency, and on Saturday the price reached 107. The influences affecting the market have been the large shipments of specie from abroad...

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COURSE OF MARKET-THE WEEK. American gold. Highest. Lowest. Dec. 11, 1917.

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## THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

JUDGE BOND DISCHARGES THE BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS FROM ARREST—PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE—DISCUSSION OF THE NORTHERN DEMOCRATS AT THE SENATE.

By Telegraph from our Special Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 11.—Judge Bond to-day decided the habeas corpus case of the Board of State Canvassers, and discharged the members from arrest under the contempt proceedings of the Supreme Court. Judge Bond's decision is accompanied by an elaborate opinion, in which he maintains the same ground taken by *The Times* at the outset—that the court had no jurisdiction whatever over the board, their functions as State Canvassers being executive, and involving not merely ministerial, but discretionary powers. The authorities are unanimously against the interference of the courts in such cases. As to the power of the United States Court in the premises, he maintains there is no question, as the board were engaged in canvassing the vote for Presidential Electors and Congressmen, whose election is provided for by the Constitution of the United States. The opinion closes by expressing the hope that the board will be carried to the United States Supreme Court, and it is understood that Judge Bryan will dissent in order to enable this to be done, although he has written no dissenting opinion.

Both branches of the Legislature were in session to-day and there was an interesting debate in both houses. In the Assembly the Judiciary Committee, to whom is referred the question whether there was not a vacancy in the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court arising out of the acceptance by Judge Moses of the office of Professor of Law in the University of South Carolina, reported that after a careful examination of the law and the facts they had come to the conclusion that there is such a vacancy, and that the Legislature proceed to fill it on Friday next. The report was very ably discussed by Mr. Thomas, Chairman of the committee, and Messrs. Miller and Straker, and it was unanimously adopted. During the discussion Mr. Miller reviewed the history of the Moses family, taking in the Chief Justice, who has so recently usurped powers belonging to the Executive Department, his brother, who was impeached, and his son, the ex-Governor, whom the Democrats had denounced as the most corrupt Governor the State ever had. He said that nearly all the odium that had been brought upon the Republican Party of South Carolina, in the minds of the people of the North, had arisen from a class of which this family of Moses, the head of whom had so lately become the bulwark of South Carolina Democracy, was the chief. The resolution declaring the Chief Justiceship vacant will undoubtedly pass the Senate, and Moses' place will be filled by a man having some regard for law and decency. The office of Law Professor of the University is made a State office by law, and the salary is paid out of the State Treasury. In 1866, Chancellor Inglis was elected to fill it, and declined on the express ground that the Constitution forbade his accepting it while holding a judicial office. The Legislature, therefore, has a good precedent for its action, and what makes it still more galling for the Democrats, is the fact that their organ, the *Charleston News*, maintained the same ground a year ago when Moses accepted the professorship, and declared that he had thereby vacated the office of Chief Justice. This, however, was before Moses had turned traitor to the Republicans to vent his spite against Gov. Chamberlain.

The Senate on an interesting debate occurred over a resolution to print 5,000 copies of Gov. Chamberlain's inaugural address. It was chiefly noteworthy for the ability with which Sen. Nash, a former slave of Wade Hampton, discussed the present status of Chamberlain, in connection with the question who is the legal and constitutional Governor of South Carolina. He proved himself more than a match for the best of his Democratic antagonists.

Wade Hampton's Legislature, or rather his Assembly, for his Legislature only has one branch, met and provided by resolution for paying \$100 of the Carolina National Bank has agreed to cash their drafts for salary. The Congressional Committee that was sent down here to make it appear that Tilden was cheated out of the Electoral vote of South Carolina, are beginning to discover that the cheating was all on the other side. Judge Abbott, of Massachusetts, one of its Democratic members, expressed surprise when he learned that Edgell and Laurens Counties, with all their fraudulent vote, were admitted in the canvass of the Electoral ticket, and asked: "What are we (Democrats) complaining about?" The Democratic portion of the committee are now advising Hampton's Assembly to go back and take their seats in the regular Legislature, and try to compromise by letting Chamberlain take the Governorship and getting Hampton elected to the United States Senate. They think enough Republicans can be coaxed or bribed to carry out this programme. Some of the Democrats here are very indignant at this advice of the Northern Democrats, and are outspoken and vehement in their censure. While they had set their heads on the Governorship, they accuse the Northern Democracy of caring only for Tilden, and of leaving them in the lurch as soon as they discovered there was no chance for the great reformer. Hampton's Assembly are holding secret sessions to-night, and are said to be discussing the question of adopting the plan of their Northern advisers. The election for United States Senator takes place to-morrow, and some plan must be agreed upon to-night.

The leading candidate of the Republicans in United States District Attorney Corbin. Mr. Robertson, the present Senator, and Mr. Bowen, of Charleston, both withdrew from the contest to-day, and Mr. Corbin will probably be elected. He is the choice of the better portion of the party here, and his election would reflect credit upon the Legislature. If the Democrats conclude to go back and take their seats, they will only number forty-five members, and they will have to buy about twenty members to carry out their plan of electing Hampton. It is not believed they could get this number, even under the plea of a compromise. All they have accomplished thus far, however, has been by bribery, and it is all they have to rely on in the future. There will be facts brought to light in due time in respect to this bribery business, both here and in Florida, that will astonish the "people of the North," and show up the party of "reform" in its true colors.

The Senate Committee is expected here to-morrow. Gen. Brannon, with four companies

of United States troops, arrived from Florida this morning.

The Congressional committee to-day returned in answer to the offer of Hampton's Assembly, to aid them in their investigations, that they could not accept the offer, as it would be a recognition of that body as the legal Assembly, and they did not wish to commit themselves by recognizing either house.

It is now said that Senator Robertson, finding he could not be re-elected United States Senator by the regular Legislature, is trying to get an election from Hampton's Assembly, relying on getting enough Republican Senators to join the Democratic Senators to carry him through the upper house.

### THE RECENT OUTRAGES.

THE REPORTED LYNCHING DENIED—A DEMOCRATIC VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 11.—Positive information has been received here that the Lowndesville negroes were not lynched, as reported. The prisoners taken from Lowndesville to Anderson on Friday night, and remanded there to Wallula, Oconee County, as a prevention against violence, owing to threats made by the people. An investigation discloses that the plot to murder the whites indiscriminately was a horrible one. The discovery of the plot aroused excitement among the whites to the extent of threatening summary punishment. The precaution taken averted this, and everything is now quiet. One of the captured murderers took landman and died from its effects. A jury in his case rendered the following verdict unanimously: "We, the jurors, upon our oath do say that Samuel Benton came to his death from the voluntary use of landman taken by himself, and received by him from the hands of his brother." The other prisoners are now all safe in Wallula Jail.

### THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Government up to noon to-day was without any official intelligence from South Carolina. The South Carolina Senators say that they entertain no further apprehension of disorder while the troops remain in the State, and that they will remain until all the probabilities of an outbreak are over. There is some interest in Republican circles, and particularly among Southern Republicans, regarding the Senatorial election in South Carolina. A letter from Gov. Chamberlain to one of the South Carolina Senators intimated that just now there was no indication by which to judge who would succeed Senator Robertson, whose term expires on the 4th of March.

### FLORIDA.

JUDGE WHITE'S DECISION IN THE CONTEMPT CASE POSTPONED UNTIL TO-DAY—CURIOUS PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC ATTORNEY GENERAL.

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 11.—There has been considerable excitement here to-day over the action of Judge White, in the matter of the citation before him of the Republican members of the Board of State Canvassers for contempt. The court room was crowded throughout the entire day with prominent members of both parties, and outside, along the streets excited crowds were to be seen discussing the issue of the matter. As yet, however, no conclusion has been reached. The Judge was to have given his decision this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and it was regarded as a foregone conclusion that he would order the Canvassers to jail. But when this hour arrived it was supposed that he was seized with something like a sense of justice which overcame his partisan zeal, and he adjourned the case until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. In the meantime, the Justices of the Supreme Court have arrived, and Judge White will perhaps be upon his good behavior, knowing that his acts will come before them for review.

What purports to be a protest against the action of the majority of the Board of Canvassers, signed by Attorney General Cooke, appears in the *Savannah News* of the 8th inst. The other members of the board have never seen this protest before, nor have they had any intimation that Cooke dissented from the action of the board. The fact is, as shown by the records, that Attorney General Cooke voted with the other members on every question, assenting to everything that was done, and advising the board to every act that was performed. This protest is the work of the Democratic politicians, and is gotten up to influence opinion outside the State. The Democratic Congressional Committee arrived to-night.

The following correspondence explains itself:

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 11, 1876.

William Lee Apthorp, Esq., Clerk of the Board of State Canvassers:

Sir: We have been not a little surprised at seeing in print what purports to be the protest of William Archer Cooke, Attorney General, a member of the State Board of Canvassers, filed with the board, protesting against the action of a majority of the board. No such protest, any protest, has to our knowledge been filed. If any protest of any kind been filed with you as Clerk of the board or handed to you by the time? If so please inform us of the fact and of the time when.

SAMUEL B. MCLIN, Secretary of State.

C. A. COWGILL, Controller.

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 11, 1876.

Hon. S. B. McLin and Hon. C. A. Cowgill:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to the question contained in your letter of this date, I have to say that no protest against the action of the majority of the State Board of Canvassers by Hon. W. A. Cooke, Attorney General, a member of that board, has been filed with me as clerk of the said board, or handed me to be filed, nor have I seen or in any way received such a protest.

WILLIAM LEE APTHORP,

Clerk of State Board of Canvassers.

### THE OREGON ELECTORAL VOTE.

GOV. GROVER'S ACTION UNDER DISCUSSION—SENATOR MITCHELL'S REPORT TO THE SENATE—THE QUESTION OF ELIGIBILITY INQUIRED INTO.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The question of Gov. Grover's action in granting a certificate to a Democratic Elector in Oregon, continues to be one of absorbing attention in the highest political and official circles here. There has been no formal Cabinet discussion of the subject, as members of the Cabinet say that such a technicality as the one presented is not, at least at this time, one that calls for the Cabinet's official consideration. There has, however, been earnest and repeated attention given to it informally by members of both houses of Congress. This is indicated, as it is said by prominent officials, of the importance that belongs to the subject. It is stated by prominent friends of the Administration that there is no apprehension that the election will turn upon the point involved in the Oregon case. It has not reached such condition as to be regarded as a matter for investigation by the Attorney General, who has not given, either in the Cabinet or elsewhere, any opinion on the subject further than that he is not a member of the Cabinet.

The following is the report submitted to the Sen-

ate to-day by Mr. Mitchell in behalf of the Committee on Privileges and Elections:

"The Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which was referred the resolution relating to the Electoral vote in Oregon, having considered the same, have instructed me to report that the said resolution be amended to read as follows, and they recommend its adoption:

Resolved, That at the late election for the State of Oregon, the people of the said State by a majority of over one thousand votes elected W. B. Odell, J. C. Catwright, and J. W. Watts, and whereas it is also alleged that the Governor of the said State, James W. Thayer, in violation of law and defiance of the expressed will of the people, issued a certificate of election to one E. A. Cronin, instead of said J. W. Watts, and whereas, it is also alleged that said E. A. Cronin, in violation of law, upon some pretext, assumed to select for his colleagues one J. N. T. Miller and Parker in lieu of said W. B. Odell and J. C. Catwright; and whereas, it is further alleged that said Cronin, Miller and Parker have assumed to pass the vote of Oregon for President and Vice President and to certify the same to the President of the Senate; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the eligibility of J. W. Watts, and investigate the facts attending the appointment of said Electors and attending Electors, and report the same to the Senate; and for this purpose to employ a stenographer, send for persons and papers, administer oaths, and examine witnesses."

### THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUSES.

STRICT OBEDIENCE TO TILDEN MANIFESTED—THE VALIANT WOOD STILL FOR IMPROVEMENT—PROVOKING MODERATION OF HIS ASSOCIATES—AN ADDRESS IN PREPARATION—THE POLICY OF THE PARTY RATHER DIVERSIFIED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Democratic members of the House and the Senate were in caucus to-day for some time. In the House there was considerable feeling manifested in relation to the recent attitude of the President in regard to Southern affairs. Mr. Wood, of New-York, made his usual violent speech, in which he took occasion to berate the President, demanding his impeachment, and giving vent to his usual rant about war. More moderate counsels, however, seemed to prevail, and there was no action taken that day. The committee which had gone over to New-York to consult with Mr. Tilden, consisting of Mr. Randall, Smith Ely, Mr. Hewitt, and Mr. Waterston reported that it was Mr. Tilden's wish that little or nothing should be done or said in relation to Southern affairs until after receiving the reports of the three committees of the House which had been sent South. Mr. Randall is said to have stated Mr. Tilden's position to the caucus, and there seemed to be a perfect submission to his demands. Mr. Canfield made a speech in which some violent language was used in relation to the President and his attitude in the present crisis.

Mr. Carr, a member of the caucus, the successor of Speaker Kerr, began his political career by making a speech worthy of a representative of that district which was the home of the "Knights of the Golden Circle." Mr. Hunton, of Virginia, secured the passage of a resolution which instructed the Judiciary Committee of the House to inquire into all the legal points bearing on the Presidential campaign and the ineligibility of Presidential Electors. To-day, as well as in the last Democratic caucus, the Southern members counseled a quiet and peaceable policy.

The address which is to be prepared by the committee of eleven Democratic members of the House and the five Democratic Senators, was fully and freely discussed, but no absolute understanding was reached except that in the address to be issued there should be a call for meetings to be held in every hamlet in the land, on the 8th day of January next, to protest against what the Democrats are pleased to call the usurpation of the present Administration, and the attempt to make the civil subordinate to the military authority. This address, it is stated on good authority, when it is fully framed, is to have the sanction of the National Democratic Committee, which is soon to be called to meet in this City for the purpose of purporting it.

After the regular business of the House caucus was completed, one of the members called attention to the fact that its proceedings were fully reported in the newspapers, and that *The New-York Times*, which they were pleased to term a vile Radical sheet, had accurate reports. They therefore resolved that all members of the caucus be enjoined to the strictest secrecy as to its proceedings. One member of the caucus said that he did not care about the Democratic papers knowing what was done, but that he was opposed to furnishing information to the enemy, and as it seemed impossible to keep it away from *The Times* he was in favor of strict secrecy.

In the Senate caucus there was much less feeling than in the House. Several of the leading Democratic Senators made short speeches, all of which, it is said, were very moderate in temper. Senator Bayard expressed the opinion that there was no cause for trouble, and that all the questions at issue between the parties would be peacefully and legally settled. The question of the appointment of a committee of five to co-operate with the committee of eleven from the House was considered, and the following committee announced: Messrs. Bayard, Thurman, Boggs, Kernan, and Eaton. It will be seen from this list, that three of the number, Bayard, Kernan, and Eaton, are on record against the position of the leading Democrats in the House upon the question of the existence of the joint rules, and that Thurman and Boggs are non-committal so far, although it is stated that one and perhaps both of them hold to the views that there are no joint rules.

Taking it all in all, the leaders of the Democracy are not in a fair way of adopting a party policy. A rather loud-talking Democrat was overheard on the cars Saturday urging Gov. Walker, of Virginia, to go over with the other Democrats to New-York to see Tilden, and he stated as a reason that the affairs of the party were in desperate condition.

### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

SERENADE OF GOV. HAYES IN CINCINNATI—A BRIEF SPEECH—POLITICS NOT ALLUDED TO.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 11.—Gov. Hayes, who has been in this city a couple of days visiting State charitable institutions, and attending to other business, was serenaded to-night at the residence of Mr. John Hebron, of this city, where he is a guest. Being repeatedly called for, he was introduced by Mr. Hen and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for this mark of your respect. I cannot be expected in the present situation of affairs to speak of politics, or of the political affairs which are now engrossing the attention of the country. I feel grateful to you for this expression of the regard of the people of the city where I have spent thirty-five years of my life, and where I have, as I said a gentleman to-day, more warm personal friends than in any other place. I again thank you

for the compliment, and for the music, vocal and instrumental, which will I am sure be more interesting than anything I can say.

The party, though not large, was composed of the best citizens of Cincinnati. The Governor was surrounded by a large number of the party leaders, among whom were close Gov. Hayes' visit here, when he returns to Columbus. He has been the recipient of marked attention while in the city.

### A DEMOCRATIC MANIFESTO.

THE WAY THEY PROPOSE TO DO THINGS IN CHICAGO—READY TO FIGHT FOR TILDEN—THE "NATIONAL VETERAN REFORM ASSOCIATION."

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Yesterday morning the papers in this city published a paper which created great excitement. It purported to be issued by the "National Veteran Reform Association," and was addressed to Gen. Sherman, being signed by Gen. John M. Corse and "Don" Cameron of this city. It sets forth that a dark conspiracy against the national liberties is afoot, and that military force will be used to hold the Government. The paper declares that the signers are in earnest, and will fight if Tilden is not declared President. It demands that the President be removed, and that the military force be used to hold the Government. The paper declares that the signers are in earnest, and will fight if Tilden is not declared President. It demands that the President be removed, and that the military force be used to hold the Government.

From the Democrats of this city held a large meeting to-day, and were discussing the political situation. The sentiments expressed were generally of a pacific nature, but it was the general opinion that the House of Representatives must be maintained in its right at whatever cost. It was decided to hold a mass meeting at an early date.

### ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE GUNS FOR HAYES AND WHEELER IN CHICAGO—A DEMOCRAT WHO WANTS WAR—TROUBLES OF THE FAITHFUL.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—No matter what other sections of the country may think, the whole North-west has decided that Gov. Hayes has been fairly and honestly elected. Celebrations are being held everywhere. To-morrow at 12 o'clock, by request of the Republican National Executive Committee, Major Gen. John M. Schurz has given an order directing the firing of 185 guns in honor of the election of Hayes and Wheeler. This has caused the Rebel Democracy, and among them Gen. Daniel Cameron, to snarl the loudest. He swears the Democrats are ready to start, and will return the volley with 201 guns. To-day the bloody warren resigned his position as Secretary of the rifle club organization of Illinois, owing to the premature publication of the open letter to Gen. Sherman, which Gen. J. M. Schurz repudiated, and the pluck of the fighting Democrats, "the invincibles in peace and invincibles in war," has dropped below zero. The Democrats are now in great confusion here, and fighting each other, in consequence of which the war about the Palmer House will follow the example of the election. It will be a street fight, and shut up. All is quiet now along the lines.

### THE PRESIDENTIAL POOLS.

GREAT DISSATISFACTION AT JOHN MORRISSEY'S ACTION IN DECLARING OFF ALL BETS—HIS RIGHT TO CHARGE COMMISSION QUESTIONED—PAYING OFF THE BETS.

The action of John Morrissey in declaring off all bets made at his establishment upon the general result of the Presidential election, has already been followed by Tattersall. This action, for which Morrissey is entirely responsible, has given great dissatisfaction, and looked upon by betting men as one of the worst swindles ever perpetrated upon the sporting public of New-York, and they say that if non-swelling was a legitimate business subject to legal restrictions and protected by legal enactments, John Morrissey would not have dared to do what he has done. Mr. Morrissey's action stands just like this. Mr. Morrissey advertised that he would hold wagers upon the general result of the Presidential election. He agreed with A and B to hold such wagers as they should wager—the one that said Tilden would be the next President, and the other that Gov. Hayes would be the successful candidate, the aggregate sum to be given to the winner should be the money won by the losing man. Mr. Morrissey was not to be a umpire in any sense of the word. He was simply to pay over the money after the result had been ascertained. Mr. Morrissey has no authority whatever to declare the bet between A and B off. Admitting that he has the right to do so, he has no authority to declare the bet between A and B off. Admitting that he has the right to do so, he has no authority to declare the bet between A and B off. Admitting that he has the right to do so, he has no authority to declare the bet between A and B off.

But Mr. Morrissey does not stop here. He goes still further, and declares that he will pay off the bets of the amount which he placed in his hands. In case of a mutual withdrawal of bets the pool-fund is to be divided equally among the winners. In the case where the pool-seller declares off, or without a mutual agreement of the depositors, the pool-fund is to be divided equally among the winners. The motives of Mr. Morrissey have already been hinted at in *The Times*. It is easily ascertained that he has a large sum of money at stake in the election of Tilden. This money he held himself, together with the money not against his bet. He has a large sum of money at stake in the election of Tilden. This money he held himself, together with the money not against his bet. He has a large sum of money at stake in the election of Tilden. This money he held himself, together with the money not against his bet.

### PAYING OFF THE BETS.

THE WAY THEY PROPOSE TO DO THINGS IN CHICAGO—READY TO FIGHT FOR TILDEN—THE "NATIONAL VETERAN REFORM ASSOCIATION."

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The result of the Presidential election was declared off at Morrissey's rooms and Tattersall's. At the former place, where the bets had been paid off, and the remaining \$50,000 will be returned to the betters as fast as called for. The combination pools upon the result of the election were paid to the winners. The result of the election was declared off at Morrissey's rooms and Tattersall's. At the former place, where the bets had been paid off, and the remaining \$50,000 will be returned to the betters as fast as called for. The combination pools upon the result of the election were paid to the winners.

## WASHINGTON.

### THE DELAY OF HOUSE BUSINESS.

THE DEMOCRATIC MANIA FOR CAUCUSING—CONFERENCE SESSIONS HELD TO DETERMINE A POLICY—THE RECENT ELECTIONS IN NEW-YORK AND OTHER CITIES—THE MAJORITY AFRAID TO HAVE AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI INVESTIGATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The legislative business of Congress is wholly subordinated to the demands of the Democrats for locking themselves up in caucus. In the House to-day the session was brought to a close at 3 o'clock, when the Democrats took possession of the hall for the third time since the reorganization, and bolted themselves in to commence upon their future policy. The greater portion of the three hours over which to-day's session extended was consumed in calling the roll on motions to suspend the rules to authorize the appointment of additional special committees of investigation. Mr. Banning, of Ohio, wanted to pass a resolution calling upon the President to furnish copies of all reports, correspondence, orders, and telegrams, now on file at the War Department, connected with the removal of Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, by Gen. Sheridan in 1867. This resolution was aimed at ex-Gov. Wells because of his action as President of the Louisiana Returning Board, and because of the account passed upon him in the Sherman report on the Louisiana election presented last week to Congress by the President. The resolution failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority, and was defeated.

A resolution offered by Mr. McDougal, of New-York, providing for the election of several committees to investigate the conduct of the recent election in the States of New-York, Jersey City, and Philadelphia, and certain Congressional districts in the States of Virginia, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, also failed to obtain the required majority. (Subsequently Mr. Cox offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire into the registration and election held in November for Congressmen and Presidential Electors in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Philadelphia, which was adopted. A resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the legality of the circular letter issued, prior to the October election, by Attorney General Taft, to United States District Attorneys and Marshals, was adopted without dissent. A resolution was next offered instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire if intimidation had been practiced in the executive departments to influence employees to vote at the Presidential election, and whether any assessments had been made on clerks and other employees of the Government for political purposes. Mr. Garfield said if the Democrats would amend the resolution so as to provide for an investigation into the conduct of the last election in Mississippi, no objection would be made to its passage. The Democrats do not want an investigation in Mississippi, and, of course, declined to admit the proposed amendment. The resolution was defeated on a call of yeas and nays.

### A DAY OF DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION REGARDING THE COUNTING OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE—THE DEMOCRATIC STANCE ABOUT LOUISIANA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Senator Mitchell, to-day, reported the resolutions for an investigation of the Oregon election, but an objection from the Democratic side prevented its consideration this morning, so that Senator Morton's intended speech was not delivered. He will speak to the resolutions to-morrow, probably, or on the first opportunity. Senator Edmunds obtained the attention of the Senate to his resolution for a constitutional amendment providing for the counting of the Electoral vote by the Supreme Court, and it was debated until nearly 4 o'clock, when the Senate went into executive session. Among those who opposed the resolution was Senator Morton, who urged that it would give the Supreme Court a dangerous power that should not be conferred upon any body. The debate was pretty closely confined to the legal aspects of the case, and was able and interesting. It is the impression among Republicans that the resolution will not pass, but there has been no canvass of the Senate, and the opposition is by no means vigorous.

The Democrats who went to Louisiana to see a fair count have made their statement, and it was sent to the Senate to-day through Senator Bayard. The document was in the form of a communication addressed to Mr. Hewitt, and it was apparent that it could not be received under the rules by the Senate in that form. There was no opposition manifested on the Republican side against printing it, and it was finally agreed by the Democrats to make the form of the paper like that of a petition, and to have it printed before the Senate and have it printed. To this there was no objection, and it was referred, in the same manner as the report of the Republicans, to the Committee on Printing, whence it will be immediately reported back with a recommendation that it be printed.

### RECENT OFFICIAL CHANGES.

POSTMASTER FAIRMAN, OF PHILADELPHIA, TO BE SUCCEEDED BY J. LOUDON SNOWDEN—A NEW APPRAISER AND COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Several important changes have been determined upon among the Federal officers at Philadelphia. Postmaster Fairman, whose commission expires to-day, is to be succeeded by J. Loudon Snowden, whose name has been sent to the Senate. An earnest effort was made to have Mr. Fairman reappointed, Mayor Stockley and a large number of Philadelphia politicians having called upon the President last week for that purpose. Mr. Fairman was opposed by the Camerons, father and son, their opposition growing out of Fairman's conduct at the Cincinnati Convention, where Fairman joined the effort made to destroy Secretary Cameron's leadership in the Pennsylvania delegation, of which he was Chairman. Gov. Hartranft also opposed Fairman's reappointment, and last week, with his Secretary of State, M. S. Quay, and Robert M. Mackey, called on the President to urge a new appointment. Mr. Snowden, who has been appointed, is at present Chief Clerk in the Philadelphia Mint, and is not identified with either faction in this fight. Lorin Blodgett, who has been General Appraiser of Merchandise at the port of Philadelphia for eleven years, is to be superseded, and William J. Pollock has been nominated to succeed him. Much surprise has been occasioned in Philadelphia at this change. Mr.

Blodgett is one of the most experienced officers in the Customs service, and few men in the country are so familiar with the Revenue laws and Treasury regulations governing the importation of foreign merchandise. Mr. Pollock has no knowledge of no experience in Customs matters, and in consequence of this deficiency his name may be withdrawn. Mr. Blodgett has an uncomfortable method of administration which interferes with his usefulness. Collector of Internal Revenue Elliot, of Philadelphia, will also be succeeded about Jan. 1 by Col. Ashworth. The resignation of Collector Elliot was requested several days by the President.

### THE NEXT VICTIM OF FALSHOOD.

PRETENDED INTERVIEWS WITH SENATOR FERRY, GIVING HIS VIEWS ON HIS POWERS IN COUNTING THE VOTE—A RIVAL TO MR. HEWITT IN MISREPRESENTATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Within a day or two some pretended interviews with Senator Ferry have been printed, which have pretended to set forth his purposes and views with reference to the counting of the Electoral vote. A long statement was published this morning, purporting to be an account of Mr. Ferry's statement to a Michigan man, who was formerly a Republican, and who was supposed to be still entitled to confidence by Senator Ferry. The Senator says, in regard to this last statement, that he never has talked with any Michigan man on the subject, and has been very careful not to express any views, even to his most intimate friends. Another interview was published which had this foundation of truth, that the correspondent said to Senator Ferry having said to him, "The correspondent had impressions about Senator Ferry's views and printed them as having been stated by the Senator himself. Senator Ferry is not the sort of a man to talk nonsense, or to say wild and imprudent things, and no one who knew him believed for a moment that the interviews were correct. They are of a part with the tales of Mr. Hewitt."

### THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

THE LAST SESSION—TWO HUNDRED CASES ON THE DOCKET—BELIEF THAT THE COURT SHOULD BE CONTINUED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Alabama Claims Court will begin its last session under its present lease of life next Wednesday. There are about two hundred cases on the docket, most of which are unimportant, though they include the claim of the United States Government for the "destruction of the *Alabama*," and that of the Russian Government for several cargoes of gunpowder destroyed in vessels owned by Americans who have already recovered their loss. The court expires on the 31st inst., but the time is sufficient to dispose of everything on the docket. It is thought, however, that the existence of the court should be continued for three or six months pending the action of Congress on the proposition to enlarge its jurisdiction. If Congress decides to provide for the adjudication of the war premium and "exulted cruisers," claims, such a court as the present will be necessary, and if this commission is dissolved on the 1st of January, it may be difficult again to get together all its members, whose experience and intimate acquaintance with the whole subject are almost invaluable.

### NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE CONGRESSMAN FROM COLORADO—THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS—WHY THE CHAIRMAN DOES NOT CALL A MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Judiciary Committee have agreed to a favorable report in favor of Mr. Belford, of Colorado. Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, opposes the report, and it is understood, will make a speech in the House against Mr. Belford's admission. This action of the committee settles the Colorado case, and withdraws objection to the counting of the Electoral vote of the State.

The House Committee on Elections is not likely to take up the case of Mr. Buttz, member-elect from South Carolina, until after the return of the investigating Committee sent to the Southern States. The Chairman, Judge Harris, of Virginia, declines to call the committee together for the reason that four members are now absent on Southern investigations, thus leaving the Republicans of the committee in a majority.

Commander Bushrod B. Taylor has been ordered to duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the Boston Navy-yard on the 1st of January; Commander George W. Haywood to the command of the *Wyoming*, at Washington, on the 20th inst.; Lieut. A. H. Fletcher to the *Wyoming* on the 25th inst., as executive officer; and Lieut. J. C. Brown to the *Albatross*, at the Naval Yard, on the 1st of January. Lieut. R. B. Bartlett, Boatswain William Long, and Carpenter John Thomas, to the *Alliance*, at Norfolk, Va., on the 1st of January; Lieut. Chief Engineer S. L. Ayres, to the *Albatross*, on the 1st of January; and Lieut. R. B. Bartlett, Boatswain William Long, and Carpenter John Thomas, to the *Alliance*, at Norfolk, Va., on the 1st of January.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were \$391,737 77, and from Customs \$263,000 64.

James W. Fredericks was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper for the Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania, which was vacant since the death of John W. Cameron, who was appointed to the Seventeenth District of North Carolina. William Kennedy was appointed Gauger for the First District of Louisiana.

Whatever papers and effects were left by Mr. Tweed on board the *Franklin* have not been given into the custody of the Department of Justice. His private effects, if any were thus left when he took his departure from that vessel, except so far as they could be evidenced against him, will be returned to Mr. Tweed.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: A. L. Snowden to be Postmaster at Philadelphia; W. C. Dehart of New Jersey, to be Second Lieutenant in the Revenue Service; Also the following Indian Agents: Edward White, of Pennsylvania; Winnebago Agency, Nebraska; Charles E. Peck, of Nebraska; Fort Hall Agency, Idaho; Robert H. Milroy, of Washington Territory. Disagreed and Payroll, Washington Territory.

The following is a statement of the balance in the United States Treasury to-day at the hour of closing: Currency \$10,232,695; Special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, \$43,430,000; coin, including \$41,400,000 in gold certificates, \$73,769,340; outstanding legal tender, \$36,931,000.

The French Minister has transmitted to Gen. Eaton, Commissioner of Education, a series of circulars of instructions from the Minister of Public Instruction in France, dating from the year 1862. The French Minister in return requests Gen. Eaton to send him a set of educational maps exhibited by his bureau at the late Centennial Exhibition.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS.

CONFIDENT EXPECTATION OF PEACE TO RESULT FROM THE CONFERENCE—THE SERBIAN MINISTRY—INDICATIONS THAT OCCUPATION OF TURKISH TERRITORY MAY BE UNNECESSARY.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The correspondent of the *Standard*, at Constantinople, telegraphs the following: "I learn from undoubted authority that the conference will certainly result in peace, a mode of occupying Turkish territory, and providing satisfactory guarantees having been found."

VIENNA, Dec. 11.—Intelligence has been received from Belgrade that M. Martynovitch has undertaken the task of forming a new Cabinet.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The *Post* publishes an official statement which, after pointing out the necessity for concentration of the Turkish troops on the Danube, as Police, concludes as follows: "The insurance of orderly conduct is of paramount importance; for if present quiet is secured, the pretext for occupation is immensely diminished, and we may trust, not without some confidence, that before the end of the year arrangements may be arrived at satisfactorily guaranteeing the integrity of the conduct of the Sultan's subjects while obviating any interference with the integrity of Turkey."

The majority of the special dispatches in to-day's papers are very hopeful in tone with regard to the conference. *The Times'* Vienna dispatch reports a greatly improved feeling on the part of Turkey. A special from St. Petersburg to the *Daily News* says that a peaceful solution are entertained in the highest quarters.

### MINISTERIAL EMBARRASSEMENTS.

THE FRENCH CRISIS STILL UNADJUSTED—THE LEFT RESOLVED TO HAVE A REPUBLICAN CABINET—THE HUNGARIAN MINISTRY EXPECTED TO RESIGN.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The interview between M. Dufaure, President of the Ministerial Council, and Jules Simon, which was held yesterday, and at which M. Simon was offered the portfolio of the Interior, has proved abortive.

The *Journal des Debats* answers, "M. Dufaure has now abandoned further efforts to reorganize the Cabinet, and insists upon resigning definitively."

VERSAILLES, Dec. 11.—The Presidents of the various groups of the Left have urged the President of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to endeavor to induce President MacMahon to hasten the solution of the crisis in accordance with the views of the majority. The Deputies of the Left have resolved not to vote the budget until a Republican Cabinet is formed.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Renter's dispatch from Pesth says that there is reason to believe that the resignation of the Hungarian Ministry is imminent.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Paris dispatch to the *Times* says the Left, who have evidently been driven further than they intended, have entered upon a purely negative policy, and have nominated delegates, who are instructed to refuse by anticipation the support of the majority to any Cabinet which is not in complete conformity with the settled programme of the Left. The Left also insist upon selecting the Ministers of War, Interior, and Justice. In this connection it is notable that















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is a collection of stories for children by a lady whose facile pen has done good service in the cause of juvenile literature. The book is beautifully illustrated, and will form a very handsome present for this time of the year.—*New-York Times.*

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## POLITICAL.

**FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.**—A primary election will be held at the head-quarters, No. 102 Frankl'n st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 20<sup>th</sup> OF 1876. Polls open from 10 to 10 P. M.

JOHN ROBINSON, President.

WILLIAM H. BAKER, Secretary.

**SECOND DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.**—A primary meeting for the election of

cers and delegates will be held **THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 7:30**, at the **Hotel Duquesne**, Room open from 7 to 9. **DRISIS SHAB, President.**  
**THOS. BROWN, Secretary.**

**THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.** Primary election Tuesday **EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8:15**, at the **Hotel Duquesne**, Room 405. **DRISIS SHAB, President.**  
**THOMAS F. GARDY, President.**  
**JAMES DALTON, Secretary.**

**FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.** Primary election Tuesday **EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8:15**, at the **Hotel Duquesne**, Room 405. **DRISIS SHAB, President.**  
will be held at headquarters, No. 421 Grand, at 7:30. **DRISIS SHAB, President.**  
**CHARLES M. KEWING, Secretary.**

**FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION** will hold a primary election **TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8:15**, at No. 185 Spruce. **DRISIS SHAB, President.**  
**AUSTIN LEAKE, President.**  
**ED. HALLACK, Secretary.**

**SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.**—Primary election 7th EVENING, Dec. 12, 1876, at No. 167 Clinton st. Elect officers and delegates for the ensuing year. Open from 7 to 10 o'clock. ROBT. MOORE, President. JAMES O. ELLERY, Secretary.

on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at headquarters. A

of the association and delegates to the Central Committee. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

CORNELL VAN COTT, President.

WILLIAM TERKHO, Secretary.

**EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.**—Primary election will be held at No. 63 Ludlow st., TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1911, at 7 o'clock.

EDWARD MURRAY, President.

EDWARD MURRAY, Secretary.

**NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.**—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, a primary election will be held at Beecher Building, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12 1911, at 7 o'clock.

for the purpose of electing officers of the association and members to the executive committee for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

**GEORGE W. LUCKY, Secretary.**

**TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION**—A primary election of officers and members of the association and delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year, will be held at head-quarters, No. 28 and 30 West 10th street, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 12, for the purpose of electing officers of the association and delegates to the executive committee for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock. **JACOB M. PATTERSON, President.**  
**WILLIAM G. HUNTER, Secretary.**

**ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION**—A primary election of officers and members of the association will be held at No. 483 6th ave. at 7 o'clock.

**A. J. SPAN, Secretary.**

**TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION**—Election for officers and delegates to Central Committee will be held at No. 100 West 10th street, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 12. Polls open at 7 o'clock.

**C. T. SUTTLIFF, President.**  
**CHAS. McCOLLEY, Secretary.**

**THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION** will meet at Liberty street, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 12, for the purpose of electing officers of the association and delegates to the executive committee for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

**CHARLES BLACKIE, President.**  
**G. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.**

**FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION**—A primary election of officers of the association and members to the executive committee will be held at No. 100 West 10th street, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 12. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

**W. H. BRADY, President.**  
**GEORGE F. GORDON, Secretary.**

**FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION**—A primary election of officers and members of the association will be held at No. 100 West 10th street, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 12. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

**W. H. BRADY, President.**  
**GEORGE F. GORDON, Secretary.**

**SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT**  
 REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election Tuesday EVENING, Dec. 12, at headquarters, 305 West Fourth st., between 7 and 8 o'clock, for the election of officers of the association and delegates to the general committee for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.  
 J. H. LANKS, President.  
 BENJ. T. ANDERSON, Secretary.

**SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT**  
 REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election Tuesday EVENING, Dec. 12, at headquarters, Turner block, 1015 Fourth st., between 7 and 8 o'clock, for the election of officers and delegates to the "General Committee" for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.  
 J. JOSEPH W. MASON, President.  
 GEORGE W. CHERRIER, Secretary.

**EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT**  
 REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election Tuesday EVENING, Dec. 12, 1876, for the election of officers and delegates to the "General Committee" for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.  
 J. JOSEPH W. MASON, President.  
 GEORGE W. CHERRIER, Secretary.

Central Committee for the ensuing year. Rolls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

HENRY E. HOWLAND, President,  
JOS. C. BLOCH, Secretary.

**NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.**—Pursuant to the orders of the Republican Central Committee, a primary election will be held at headquarters, Brevoort Hall, No. 130 East 54th st., on **TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1876.** Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock P. M.

JOHN J. HUMPHREYS, Secretary.  
J. J. HOGG, President.

**TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.**—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee, a primary election will be held at headquarters, Brevoort Hall, No. 130 East 54th st., on **TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1876,** for the election of delegates to the State Convention for the ensuing year. Rolls open from 7 to 10 o'clock. Please present your certificate at the door, in accordance with article 10 of the By-Laws.

C. H. WILSON, President.

**ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.**  
**TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT**  
**REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.**—A primary election for the selection of officers of the association, and delegates to the Central Committee, will be held at Lincoln Hall, 36 1/2 av., corner 110th st., on **TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1876.**  
**RUFUS B. COWING, President.**  
**HENRY WELSH, Secretary.**  
**TWENTY-FOURTH WARD (WEST FARMS)**  
**REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.**—Election of officers and delegates to Central Committee will be held at 7 and 7 1/2 **J. V. TRAPIAGEN, President.**  
**C. A. BERNIER, Secretary.**

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1997, 34, 1, 1-14.







## A MUSEUM

**LYCEUM THEATRE-EDWIN BOOTH.**

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.  
 GRAND MATINEE.  
 WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18. AT 1.30,  
 for the  
 BENEFIT OF THE BROOKLYN SUFFRAGES.  
 EDWIN BOOTH  
 Volunteers his services, and will appear in his grand  
 impersonation of  
 KING RICHARD II.  
 THE ENTIRE RECEIPTS of this Matinee will be handed  
 over to the Mayor of Brooklyn.  
 SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED AT THE TICKET  
 OFFICE OF THE THEATRE.  
 LYCEUM THEATRE. EDWIN BOOTH.  
 For this week EDWIN BOOTH AS  
 OTHELLO, IAGO, AND SEYTLICK.  
 MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY.

[illegible]

SECOND WEEK  
of the  
Great engagement of the distinguished tragedian,  
**LAWRENCE BARETT,**  
and continued representations of Shakespeare's  
sublime tragedy,  
**KING LEAR.**  
Which is produced on a scale unparalleled in magni-  
tude. Everything new—scenery, costumes, mechanical  
effects, music, &c.  
**MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 1.30.**

**STRANGE AND GROTESQUE CREATURES**  
FROM THE  
THE Great New-York Aquarium, Broadway and 35th st.  
Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. Sundays excepted.  
Admission 25 Cts. Children 10 Cts.  
**ONLY LIVING BREEMOTH IN THE HEMISPHERE**  
Amphibious Animals! Gorgeously Colored Fishes!

EVERY SPECIES OF FISH!  
Great fish-hatching Department—200,000 eggs under  
going the process of hatching—100,000 divers  
Salmon. A WHITE WHALE.  
An elaborate programme of music every AFTER-  
noon. Celebrated Orchestra of HAYES & DODWORTH.

**UNION SQUARE THEATRE.**  
Proprietor:—MR. SEVERAL SHOOK  
Manager:—THIS AND EVERY EVENING,  
the marvelous drama,  
MISS MUTTON,  
will be given, with the exquisite scenes and extended  
cast, including—MRS. MORRIS, Miss Sara Jew  
ett, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Byron Heron, Miss Louisa  
Hewitt, Miss Edith May, Miss Edith May, Miss  
James O'Neil, Mrs. J. H. Stoddard, and Mr. John  
Parcell.

On Monday, Matinee of MISS MUTTON at 1.30.

**HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.**  
728 and 730 Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.  
HELLER'S WONDERS EVERY EVENING AT 8.  
Last nights of the first programme of  
WONDERS OF THE AIR AND SEA.  
ROBERT HELLER, ROBERT HELLER,  
Proprietors, and Managers.  
MISS HELLER, MISS HELLER.

Nothing like Miss Heller's manifestations have ever been seen before.

**GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.**

**STAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.**

**OPERA HOUSE** THE MINSTREL PALACE.  
Tonight, **ROSE BIRCH, WAMOLDO, BACQUA, BOYD, and the BERGERS.** 7:30 and 9:30. **THURSDAY (14th) AFTERNOON, BENEVOLENT SOCIETY** presents by the late fire in Brooklyn. Entire proceeed.

**OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATRE. GAYWAY.**  
Matinee, **Admission, 15c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.**  
Evening, **New Speciality Series added.**  
**Saturday, NOVELTY COMPANY 50, 10, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75, \$1.00.**  
**Sunday, 15c, 25c, 50c, \$1.00.** Drive out to the beach.

**GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.** 8th st. and 434 st.  
THE SUCCESSFUL DRAMA, "CRABED AGO."  
Miss LITTLE ALLEN, M. J. B. ATWATER.  
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

FINE ARTS.

**THE LAST WEEK!**

OF THE EXHIBITION OF

**JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON'S**

FAMOUS COLLECTION OF

**PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.**

**TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,**

now on view at the Galleries of the

**NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,**

corner of 23d st. and 4th av.,

from 9 A. M. until dark, and from 10 P. M.

**ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.**

The exhibition and sale will be under the supervision of SAMUEL P. AVERY, No. 88 5th av., to whom orders to purchase and other communications may be addressed.

The sale will take place at

**CHICKERING HALL,**

on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday,

Dcs. 19, 20, and 22

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

**LECTURES.**  
**"TWO MONTHS IN EGYPT,"—A LECTURE**  
 by Rev. R. RUTLEY, at St. Luke's Hall, Hudson  
 St., opposite the City Hall, on MONDAY, AUGUST  
 14, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Benefit of the State  
 School for the Blind.

**MUSICAL.**  
**500 PIANOS AND ORGANS** NEW  
 and second-hand, of first-class makers, including  
 "WAGERS," will be sold DURING the next  
 week, at a very low price, for cash or install-  
 ment to suit the purchaser, than ever before offered.  
 From \$10 to \$15 monthly will buy a first-class  
 grand piano, and \$2 to \$10 monthly a square,  
 upright, or organ. Illustrated Catalogue mailed.  
 J. H. WAGNER, 100 West 4th St., WAGERS,  
 408N, Waterworks 10 East 14th St., Union  
 Square, opposite Lincoln Monument.

**A FINE ASSORTMENT OF  
NEW AND ELEGANT PIANO-FORTES**

For sale or to rent, on installment terms, as follows: **FAIRBANKS' PIANO**, and recently located warehouses, Nos. 145 and 147 5th ave., corner 21st st.  
New Pianos for sale or on installments, and excoed-  
ingly low for cash.

**EVERY ONE THINKING OF PURCHAS-  
ING A CABINET OR FURNITURE** should call on  
the **WAREHOUSES OF THE MASON & HAMILIN ORGAN  
COMPANY**, No. 25 UNION SQUARE, where they will  
show you the **newest and best** of the **new**  
country, which will be sold for cash or easy payments,  
and on the **lowest terms**. They have the **best**  
**new organs** cheaper, as well as **better**, than any  
other place.

**MUSIC LESSONS GIVEN BY A LADY TEACH-  
ER**; best reference; terms moderate. Call or ad-  
dress: **MUSIC TEACHER**, No. 221 West 25th st.

**DANCING.**

**ALLEN DODD WORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL**  
REMOVED TO NO. 55 WEST 7TH.

Now open for the reception of pupils.  
For particulars send for circular.

**DEGRAM'S**

**PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY.**  
No. 7 West 32d st., two doors from 5th av.

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**BILLIARDS.**

**MERICA STANDARD REVEAL BILLIARD**  
Tables with Delaney's wire cushions; induced by  
leading professional players; extra inducements  
to expert. Second-hand tables at great bargain.  
W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., No. 49 Vesey st.

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**MEETINGS.**

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB**  
meeting at 10 o'clock on Tuesday and Thurs-  
day; at 1 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 24 Cooper  
university, for the purpose of general improvement  
to be attended. Admission free.

**NATHAN C. ELY, President.**  
**JOSEPH W. CHANDLER, Secretary.**



















The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.  
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—KING LEAR.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Miss Gertrude Burgess.  
LARK THEATRE.—MURDER.—Mr. Thomas Whipple, Mr. T. L. Morris, Miss Lott, Miss Anna Edmundson.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.—Mr. Coghill, Mr. Brougham, Miss Davenport.  
STORM THEATRE.—MURDER.—Mr. Ed. W. Wood, Mr. Clara Jennings.  
HOLLAND.—ICARUS II.  
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—MISS MUTTON.—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neill, Mr. J. H. Stoddard.  
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHNESSY.—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. J. H. Stoddard, Miss Ada Dyer.  
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—BARN AND CURIOUS FISH.—Mr. L. H. Stoddard, Mr. J. H. Stoddard.  
SULLIVAN'S WONDER THEATRE.—FRANKLIN.—Mr. J. H. Stoddard, Mr. J. H. Stoddard.  
OLYMPIA THEATRE.—GRAND NOVELTY AND VALET.  
GRAND OPERA.—CHARLES AND ME.—Mr. J. R. A. Waller, Miss Lott, Miss Ada Dyer.  
VAGUE THEATRE.—MINSTRELS.—COMEDY, BURLESQUE.  
JAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELS, FARCES AND RINGO COMEDIES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.  
The New-York Times is the most family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disinterested announcements of quacks and medical pretensions, which pollute the columns of many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES on any terms.  
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The Daily Times, per annum, excluding the Sunday Edition, 10 00  
The Sunday Edition, per annum, 3 00  
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum, 2 00  
The Weekly Times, per annum, 1 20  
These prices are in advance. We have no traveling agents. Remits in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Order, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.  
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Judge WHITE, of Florida, seems to have refused to re-negotiate the part of Moses in South Carolina, and a transfer of the case against the State Board of Canvassers has been made to the Supreme Court. The question now to be decided is whether the board had a legal right to go behind the county returns for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring the vote legally cast. As law and usage are very clearly on the side of the Board, there can be little doubt about the decision of the Supreme Court Judges, who are regarded as able and reputable men. Like the similar squabble in South Carolina, the Florida dispute does not touch the validity of the election of the Presidential Electors, who are conceded to have had a majority on the face of the returns. From the official report of the Board of Canvassers published to-day, it will be seen that their action on all essential points was unanimous—the Democratic Attorney General voting with his colleagues unless in one or two not very essential details.

The South Carolina Legislature has chosen DAVID L. CORBIN, who has been, for about ten years, United States District Attorney in the State, to fill the seat in the United States Senate rendered vacant by the expiry of the term of Senator ROBERTSON. The selection is admitted to be a very judicious one, and Mr. CORBIN will materially assist in elevating the standard of character and acquirements which obtains among the Senators from the Southern States. The irregular assemblage of Democrats claiming to be the lower house of the South Carolina Legislature began to go through the form of balloting for Senator, but, apparently growing sick of the empty farce, left it unfinished. The fact is significant that one of the favorite Democratic candidates for Senator was the notorious M. C. BUTLER, the leader of the Ellenton riots, who is now under indictment for his share in the cold-blooded murders perpetrated.

The Democrats composing the House Committee of Investigation in South Carolina have shown a disposition to ignore their Republican colleagues in the preliminary arrangements for the taking of testimony in regard to the late election. It is tolerably clear, however, that their avowed attempt to accept only such testimony as will sustain their own side of the case has but little chance of complete success. There is no lack of Republican witnesses in Columbia who have not dared to return to the locality whence they came, for fear of Democratic vengeance, and the Democrats cannot very well ignore their existence. It appears that the election of CHAMBERLAIN is tacitly concurred in by the successful Democratic candidates for Sheriff and other county officers, who are applying to the Governor for their certificates of election. All hope of constituting a quasi-legal Legislature by the joint session of the Senate with WADE HAMPTON's bogus Assembly has evidently been abandoned, and if Northern Democrats could be induced to leave South Carolina to itself, it is tolerably obvious that the war of faction would shortly come to an end from sheer exhaustion.

That mischievous scheme of thinly disguised repudiation known as the Bland Silver bill is once more before the House of Representatives. It involves the restoration of the silver dollar of 412½ grains as the equivalent in value of the gold dollar, and as such the new coin is to be applicable to the liquidation of all debts now payable in gold. The proposal is rather less preposterous than it was when discussed immediately before the adjournment of the last session of Congress. At that time the price of silver in England was just recovering from its extreme point of depression, viz., 46½ pence per ounce, and the gold value of the proposed new silver dollar was fluctuating between 80 and 85 cents. The present price of silver in England is 57 pence, being a rise of 10

per cent. in five months. During the past seven months of the year there was a corresponding fall in this very uncertain metal. Compared with the wild fluctuation of silver within the year, the value of our legal tender notes has been regularly itself, and one would imagine that gross dishonesty has as much to do with the persistent agitation of this silver project as crass stupidity. It will surprise nobody, however, that the Bland bill is almost certain to obtain the required majority in the present House of Representatives.

Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT is laboriously engaged in wriggling out of the awkward position in which men who juggle with the truth sometimes find themselves. The upshot of his latest explanation is that the President said to him in that now famous interview that "in his [the President's] opinion, not less than sixty-three members having certificates from the Secretary of State were eligible to organize the House and transact business." This, remember, is Mr. HEWITT's own version of what the President said. But he immediately telegraphed thus to South Carolina: "I am able to say that neither House will be recognized by the President until it gets sixty-three members holding original certificates from the Returning Board." This is Mr. HEWITT's version of his own dispatch. He admits, therefore, that on the slender basis of an opinion as to what constituted a legal quorum in the South Carolina House, he announced that he "was able to say," in effect, that the President would recognize the body which had sixty-three certified members. That the message was meant to convey that idea, and that the Hampton party so interpreted it, was declared at the time. The *Sun's* correspondence so put the case, and added that the Hampton men "were hopeful, and went to work to seduce a sufficient number of the Mackey body to join their fortunes." To the extent of five members they succeeded, but as two of these have already gone back to the legally-constituted House, and the others are expected to follow, the trick has been rather barren of results.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.  
It is evident that the present session of Congress will be, like the last, barren of substantial business results. Business, in fact, is the last thing for which the majority in the House have taste or aptitude. They wasted the last session in a series of vain endeavors to manufacture sensations for use in the Presidential campaign; and having been vanquished in the trial of party strength they are now struggling with equal energy to find excuses for resisting the popular will. Now, as then, these efforts take the form of investigating committees. The measure of statesmanship is the capacity for smelling. A keen nose ranks higher in Democratic estimation than the vigorous, well-informed brain. If it have a discriminating instinct, and knows intuitively when to sniff and when to stop sniffing, there are few prizes at the disposal of the party which it may not command. Mr. CLYMER's discernment in this respect is not perfect. He unearthed BELKNAP, but he also laid bare PENDLETON. Mr. RANDALL would never have acquired the Speakership had he not been exempt from this bungling. One whiff of the Pendleton scent would have sufficed, and every aperture would have been so adroitly covered as to make discovery impossible.

The part of wisdom now is for the Republicans to accept the situation and make the most of it. There is to be no business during this session. For that fact, as well as for the almost total neglect of business last session, the Democrats are responsible. They insist that everything shall be subordinate to investigating committees. There is to be no limit to the number of the committees or to their powers. They are privileged to wander all over the land, if need be, in search of their hardly known what. So be it. If this be the only form of legislative work of which the present generation of Democrats are capable, by all means let them stick to it. Instead of thwarting them, we would have the Republicans in the House render efficient help. And if Mr. RANDALL, in the fullness of partisan zeal, has so packed the House committees as to render them unfit for carrying on thorough and impartial investigations, then the best thing the Senate can do is to take up the work also, and to show by contrast the exhaustiveness of inquiries as conducted under Republican direction. In one way or another, the investigating business must be turned to good account. The Democrats began it, partly perhaps because they could do nothing else, partly because they have a vague idea that their party will profit by it. Now let the Republicans finish it, and the country will see more plainly than ever of what stuff the Democratic managers are composed.

The overhauling of telegraphic dispatches is a case in point. It is not a nice case. One can understand how, in a period of national peril, a government may be justified in seizing the records of a telegraph company and compelling the production of specified dispatches. The only exigency that could excuse the stretch of power would warrant a corresponding application of power to the mails. These contingencies are of so rare occurrence that the authority they imply is practically inadmissible under constitutional government. Obnoxious as it is, however—intolerable as it would be in some circumstances—our people are growing accustomed to it, so far as the Congressional surveillance of telegraphic dispatches is concerned. It is of recent origin, but already it has ceased to startle the public mind or leave behind it an impression of the outrage which it is. We are confronted with it now in the shape of a demand of the Democratic members of the Louisiana and Florida investigating committees upon the telegraph companies for all dispatches that may have passed between the Secretary of the Interior and Republicans in Tallahassee and New-Orleans. We hope that neither Mr. CHANDLER nor the telegraph companies will interpose any obstacle to the enforcement of the demand. Let the dispatches be produced. The duty of the Republican members of the committees, and of the Senate committees, is to see that the dispatches obtained

are not only those emanating from, and addressed to, Mr. CHANDLER, but that they embrace dispatches bearing Mr. HEWITT's name and the names of other members of the Tilden clique in this City. No one-sided story will suffice. If the privacy of dispatches is to be violated in order that light may be thrown upon proceedings in the contested States since the election, the investigation must be comprehensive and complete. Mr. HEWITT's dispatches will be as interesting and important as Mr. CHANDLER'S. There are other of Mr. TILDEN'S advisers and agents whose telegraphic communications will be as suggestive as those of Messrs. HEWITT and CHANDLER. We don't like the method of getting the information, but the information itself will be invaluable. It will make known to all men the desperate and unprincipled tactics that were recommended from the Tilden headquarters to secure the Electoral vote of one or the other of these States. How many of Mr. HEWITT's "mules" were promised for a vote? Who carried the lies for use at either end of the wire? Who provided the means, and devised the plans, for cheating the Republicans of Florida out of their victory? The telegraphic dispatches will tell a great deal. Give us all of them on both sides, without pausing to ask who is hurt, and there will be no just cause of dissatisfaction. We know who will suffer most from the exposure of partisan confidences, and if the House committees shrink from the comparison they have challenged, the Senate committees must take up this part of the inquiry and finish it. What the country wants, above all other things, is the whole truth.

Nor is the interest attaching to telegraphic dispatches confined to those which passed between this City and New-Orleans and Tallahassee. South Carolina is a fertile field of investigation. Judge ABBOTT, one of the Democratic investigators now there, found that he knew very little about it. He went filled with the notion that Edgefield and Laurens Counties had been excluded from the canvass of the Electoral ticket, and having discovered that they had been included, fraudulent votes and all, and that still TILDEN was in a minority in the State, he felt like one betrayed. He would have the investigation end there. His surprise will be increased when access is had to the telegraphic dispatches. Mr. SMITH WRECK was on the ground early, incoherent, and busy about his master's business. WRECK to TILDEN and HEWITT to WRECK will be pleasant reading. Yet more precious will be the dispatches to and from WADE HAMPTON. They will reveal secrets of value much beyond the State, and will enable the public to comprehend many of the mysteries of the South Carolina conflict.

Oregon, too, should not be neglected. One of Duke GWIN'S dispatches to Senator KELLY got into print, and creates an appetite for more. GWIN was to TILDEN, in relation to the Pacific States, what HEWITT was to him in the Atlantic States. The Senate committee, in its investigation of the Grover trick, will obtain more than one serviceable clue from messages on file in the telegraph offices. The Democrats declare that such testimony is available. If the Republicans promptly accept the declaration and act upon it, Gov. GROVER'S clumsy legerdemain will be intelligible to the meanest capacity. Mr. TILDEN'S discomfiture will then be complete, and he will curse the telegraph and the investigators to the end of his days.

FREE TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

A company of gentlemen met at Delmonico's last evening, to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the publication of *The Wealth of Nations*. The occasion was an appropriate one. There is no doubt in the minds of thinking men at this day that the great work of ADAM SMITH has been of immense benefit to the country in which it was written, and to other countries as well. The force and directness of its reasoning, the scope of its author's learning, the acuteness of his observation, and the extreme clearness and beauty of his style, combined to give the book many readers, not only at the time when it was published, but ever since. The work was the first step in the economical revolution which has not only opened England to free trade, but which has thrown off one after another a large number of restrictions upon the commercial and industrial activity of the English people—which has repealed the navigation laws, confined the revenue exactions to few and easily-born taxes, freed the laborer from oppressive regulations, changed the colonial policy of the Empire and made Great Britain the most powerful and prosperous of commercial nations. The spirit of ADAM SMITH'S work was the spirit of freedom, and very much of all that has been done in Great Britain to develop the energies of the English race in the modern struggle for supremacy in commerce is due to his genius.

Nor is there any great degree of doubt in the minds of candid observers that the United States is, in the long run, sure to follow in the path which the mother country has taken with such happy results. The circumstances of England forced it upon that course of action at a relatively early day. With a comparatively limited territory and no great variety of resources, her way to prosperity lay through trade and manufactures, and the sooner she was able to buy her raw material in the cheapest and sell her finished product in the dearest market, the better for her. The United States, on the other hand, with an enormous territory, a vast variety of resources, and a rapidly advancing population, have until recently found their internal trade a far greater field for development than their foreign trade. A comparatively narrow system of commercial legislation has thus been fastened on this country; not by the positive desire of the great body of the people, but by the positive desire of a small portion, which the remainder, deeply engaged in internal commerce, have had no sufficient inducement to resist. Protection, moreover, has never been advocated, even by its most ardent disciples, as a permanent system, but only as a contrivance for building up more rapidly than could otherwise be done, industries which it was expected would in time become self-sustaining. The ultimate surrender of the system is, therefore, only a question of time, and the difference between a Radical Protectionist and a Radical Free Trader is, in fact, a difference of sooner or later.

Again, the hold which protection has been enabled to get on the legislation of the United States is confessedly due to an exceptional state of affairs. On the one hand, the war, breaking out just as the Republican Party came into power, made heavy taxation absolutely necessary, while, on the other hand, the flight of the Southern members from Congress left the imposition of this taxation in the hands of a party the majority of whose members were protectionists in theory. Taxes were laid on home manufactures; corresponding duties on imports were naturally and justly demanded; and it was inevitable that the latter should, in some cases, be too heavy, and that the former should be too soon taken off, because there were many interested advocates of such a course, and no appreciable interest in opposition to it. In the confusion and distress of the war period, too, revenue legislation was enacted in urgent haste, with little chance and less disposition to weigh its consequences carefully. Thus it happened that many incongruities, many ill-advised exactions, and some injurious and oppressive ones, crept into our revenue laws. These have already been corrected in part, and nothing is more certain than that, with the passage of time, they must gradually be wholly removed.

Still another and very significant fact points to the conclusion that the ultimate abandonment by the United States of a policy of protection may not be so far distant as it seemed a few years since. This is the unquestioned growth of a considerable sentiment in favor of the reduction of duties among the manufacturers themselves. Of this there has for some time been evidence in the New-England States, especially among the makers of cotton and woolen goods, and among those manufacturers who are compelled in one way or another to use imported raw material. Whether in consequence of protection or in spite of it, it is not now necessary to inquire, but it is certain that the New-England manufacturers begin to feel themselves able to compete on equal terms with those of other countries for the trade not only of our own country, but for that of the world, and they naturally begin also to demand that in that contest they shall not be hampered. This feeling is more likely to spread than not. The raw material of nearly every industry is necessarily the finished product of some other, and the spread of a demand for free raw material will tend to gradually undermine the protective system.

How far and how fast this change is to go will depend very much on the practical good sense and moderation of those who favor it. That it must be gradual, and ought to be so, no one competent to discuss the question will deny. A system so extensive and so firmly rooted as the protective system in our revenue legislation, cannot with safety or justice be overturned in a day. Its continuance for many years has created interests in the nature of vested interests, which, while they cannot demand compensation for the withdrawal of Government support, will demand that they be allowed time to accommodate themselves to any changes that are to be made. Moreover, the conditions of our commerce and the state of feeling to which they have given rise—to which we can ascribe, in part, the easy triumph of protection, will tend to prevent its sudden abandonment. The people of the United States, having never adopted or permitted protection from any intelligent attachment to it as a theory, will not now be greatly moved by any propaganda of free trade as a theory. The most they will consent to do is to consider any specific case of practical injustice or error, and it is by the discussion of such cases that changes in the Revenue laws must be, little by little, effected. There is, of course, no prospect that anything will be done at this session of Congress, and whether anything will be done at the next is, to say the least, doubtful. But when the question comes fairly before the people, be that sooner or later, its disposition will, as we have said, depend largely on the practical good sense of the advocates of revenue reform.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

A gentleman from Missouri, whose name is suppressed from considerations of humanity, came to New-York last week to buy goods. Naturally, he came provided with checks, cash, and other portable valuables, not to mention a large trunk filled with good clothes, and a valise containing smaller articles of apparel. In Chicago he made the acquaintance of an agreeable young man, also on his way to New-York to buy goods. At least the agreeable young man said that that was his errand. The Missouriian and the agreeable young man were pleased with each other. They came on together, and together took rooms at a hotel on Greenwich street. Possibly, the agreeable young man had heard of the hotel on Greenwich street, though few New-Yorkers have. It is not related that the Missouri merchant shared his couch with the agreeable young man whom he had met in Chicago, but it is tolerably certain that both these strangers from the boundless West occupied the same apartment. On Tuesday morning, the Missouriian awoke late, with something of that dazed feeling which OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES describes as having been written down by him thus: "And a strong smell of turpentine pervades the whole." Dr. HOLMES says that he wrote that sentence when coming out of a chloroform trance, under the impression that it was an immortal phrase. The Missouriian awoke with a strong smell of chloroform about him, and not much else. His trunk, valise, bonds and drafts, clothing, and other portables, were all gone. The agreeable young man from Chicago was gone too; and nothing remained between the Missouriian and a cold and heartless world but a shirt and a pair of slippers. The distressful plight of a stranger in a strange land exposed to the blasts of a New-York December in this attenuated garb need not be dilated upon.

Of course, the wise, virtuous, and discreet reader easily points the moral of this tale. The Missouriian was in bad company. He should have known better. "Men who lie

down with dogs must get up with fleas" will be quoted for the edification of the confiding soul who consorted with an agreeable young stranger, and made it possible for him to strip him to his shirt and slippers. In the newspaper reports of this not unusual transaction, the Missouriian will be referred to as "the victim."

It happens that about this time we are in daily receipt of a number of letters from certain speculative fellow-citizens, who almost invariably append the signatures of "A Victim." All of these correspondents are in great trouble, and some of them go further and write themselves down as "A Victim of MORRISSEY & Co." One of the victims says: "My ticket on HAYES was bought weeks before the election, and no declaration of the bets being off was made by MORRISSEY until it was settled, almost beyond the shadow of a doubt, that HAYES was elected." This particular victim wants to know if society will not interfere with legal machinery, and compel MORRISSEY to "act honestly about the pool tickets." It is easy to see that this "Victim" has been lying down with dogs. He has fallen in with an agreeable young man, who, if not from Chicago, knows as much wickedness and as many dark ways as any man from that enterprising city. Mr. MORRISSEY, of whom so many complaints are made, is a Democratic statesman and a legislator of renown. When he had a diplomatic dispute with Mr. JOHN KELLY, who is also a statesman and a scholar, the great moral organ "founded by HORACE GREELEY" indorsed Mr. MORRISSEY as an honest man and a player of a "square game." It seems sad that one who can boast such a high character should now be publicly denounced for not acting honestly with the Tilden and Hayes pool tickets.

We do not attempt to conceal our sympathy for Republicans who have bet on their favorite candidate. They are almost as much the objects of commiseration as the Missouriian who laid down with the agreeable young stranger on Monday night, and woke up on Tuesday morning with nothing about him but a strong smell of chloroform and his shirt and slippers. Both these are instances of misplaced confidence. Both victims will know better next time. There is a wide-spread belief that there are forms of gambling which are honest. This is a vain delusion. There is no such thing as honest gambling. To be sure, when a man goes into a gambling-house, and puts down a certain sum of money, he knows that that is the limit of that venture. He is certain that if that goes—as it usually does—he need not send any more money after it. If he gambles in Wall street, he is on a bottomless and shoreless sea. But he who bets his money in a pool-room is playing with fire. If he is burned, let him bear it like a Spartan, and make no outcry. He has ventured into the tiger's den; if he escapes with his life and his shirt and slippers, he has fared well. Many a man has come off in worse plight.

Gambling is not an honest business. It cannot be made respectable. Gilding, drapery, paint, upholstery, and free champagne lunches will not make it an honest or a safe pursuit—for the victim. The Democratic form of gambling is probably the most dishonest and vicious known to modern times. Mr. TILDEN'S campaign was only a larger sort of gambling game. The green cloth was spread from the lakes to the gulf, instead of at Saratoga only. And one of the very last cards which the desperate gambler played was "the Cronin trick" in Oregon. The pool-rooms in this City were organized, equipped, and run by Democratic managers in the Tilden interest. It was not the fault of THE TIMES that this was not understood by those who frequented them during the election. If Mr. TILDEN'S friend and champion now declares the bets "off," and coolly pockets his commissions on the Republicans' deposits, nobody need complain. The pool-ticket buyers may be thankful that they have got anything back. If Mr. MORRISSEY had gone to Albany to make more laws for us, with all the bets in his pocket "for keeps," he would have been carrying out the cardinal principles of the Democratic Party. As for Republicans who have been gambling with Democrats, they have learned what it is to fall into bad company.

A CALIFORNIA GIRAFFE.

Mr. DUFFY, of Oakland, Cal., is a man of an original turn of mind. Not long ago he was invited to attend a masquerade, and gladly accepted the invitation. There was nothing original in this, but when Mr. DUFFY undertook to select his costume his strong individuality and his contempt for the commonplace were manifested. He scorned the customary disguises affected by other men. He refused to be a Mephistopheles or a Charles II. or a brigand or a Pierrot. He even declined to be a young golden-haired ballet girl or an aged grizzly bear, although the child of Israel who supplied masquerade dresses to the fashionable world of Oakland insisted that either of those characters would "shoot him like a new goal." Mr. DUFFY was determined to wear a costume which should be novel and unique, and, as the sequel shows, he successfully carried out his purpose.

At first Mr. DUFFY'S tastes led him to entertain the idea of illustrating in his own person the peculiar features of his beloved State. He thought of disguising himself either as the Comstock vein, or the Sutro tunnel, but owing to the difficulty of procuring the requisite dresses, he finally changed his mind. A like reason caused him to relinquish the idea of assuming the character of the Yo Semite Valley, or that of a Big Tree of Calaveras. Baffled in these directions, but still strong in his love of nature, he determined to be an attractive and sensational animal, and when the masqueraders were finally assembled, he appeared among them in the likeness of a large and beautiful giraffe.

According to the local newspapers, Mr. DUFFY played his part with great spirit and success. His hide was beautifully veiled; his neck was fully fifteen feet long, and the grace and elegance of his tall were the theme of universal admiration. When he waited, he would take a round turn and a timber hitch with his neck around the waist of his partner, and when the supper-table was ready, he would reach that useful neck over the heads of a dozen gentlemen, and bite off the ton of an ice-

cream pyramid in a way that paralyzed the colored waiters, and called forth the applauding shrieks of enthusiastic ladies. It was in the matter of champagne that Mr. DUFFY made his first mistake. He claimed that his throat could not be irrigated throughout its entire extent without the aid of at least three bottles of wine. Very likely he was right, if we judge his conduct from a strictly zoological point of view. An animal that runs so largely to neck as does the giraffe cannot be expected to moisten its whole throat with the same quantity of fluid that would satisfy a short-necked horse. But Mr. DUFFY forgot that though he was a giraffe, so far as external appearances were concerned, his stomach was purely human. Therefore it happened that when he had burdened the latter with three bottles of champagne he became nervously excitable and withdrew from the ball-room, banging his lofty head against chandeliers and the upper part of door-casings, and breathing forth threatenings and slaughter from a skillfully concealed, but practicable mouth, situated near the top of his left fore leg.

Under other circumstances Mr. DUFFY would have gone promptly home; but knowing that his landlady would refuse to admit an intoxicated giraffe at 3 o'clock in the morning, unless he should be provided with unexceptionable references, he sought the shelter of a secluded grove, where he lay down to sleep. The night was cold, and therefore Mr. DUFFY preferred to keep on his dress, especially as his neck, when carefully folded up, made a smooth pillow. Thus comfortably coiled, he slept the sleep of the just intoxicated person, and would probably have awakened sober and refreshed had not an unforeseen accident suddenly impelled him to spring to as many of his feet as he could conveniently manage, and to call the universe to witness that he was kilt entirely.

It so happened that on the morning after the ball, an Oakland citizen arose at dawn and went forth with his rifle, to worship at the shrine of nature and to shoot a few muskrats. To his vast astonishment, he beheld a giraffe peacefully sleeping under a spreading oak tree. The citizen was a man of great decision of character. He merely paused to remark that the capacity of the glorious climate of California for producing every kind of rich and gorgeous animal was absolutely limitless, and then opened fire with his breech-loader. At the first two or three shots the giraffe moved uneasily and made a few unintelligible remarks, but the fourth shot hit him in some sensitive locality, and produced the result just mentioned. The Oakland citizen would doubtless have regarded the ability of this particular giraffe to speak intelligibly as another proof of the power of the California climate, and would have continued to shoot had not Mr. DUFFY madly torn his neck from his shoulders, unbuttoned his hide, and emerged to view in his original Celtic character. Convinced that he had made a mistake, the Oakland citizen ceased firing, and politely withdrew from the field, while Mr. DUFFY, with a wound in his leg and bitterness in his heart, limped homeward, and swore in the presence of a Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to administer an oath, that he would never again attend a masquerade or wear a fancy dress.

The moral of this incident is obvious. Too much champagne is not good for artificial giraffes. If this great truth is recognized by masqueraders Mr. DUFFY will not have lived in vain, and his story will not have been uselessly set before the readers of THE TIMES.

DINNER TO COL. SANDFORD, R. A.

PHILADELPHIA'S COMPLIMENT TO THE BRITISH COMMISSIONER—A GATHERING OF DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS—AMERICA'S LOVE FOR THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

Philadelphia, Dec. 12.—A farewell dinner was given this evening to Col. Herbert Bruce Sandford, R. A., the British Executive Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition, by a number of his friends in this city. Quite a number of distinguished gentlemen were present, among them being His Excellency Gov. Hartwaft, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Hon. Alfred T. Goshorn, George W. Childs, Esq., Hon. Charles E. K. Kirtland, Esq., and others. Thomas A. Scott, Col. John W. Forney, and others. After the cloth had been removed, Gen. Hawley, who occupied the chair, made a short and pleasant speech, in which he referred to the successful services in this country of the guest of the evening. The General was followed by Mr. Joseph Patterson, President of the Western National Bank, who expressed the regret of his presence because of the termination of Col. Sandford's visit to America. The speaker referred to the General as one of the noblest spirits of the age, to express their grateful sense of the liberal and kindly feeling of his Government and people, and to assure him that they would be glad to see him again. He then presented a beautiful silver vase, which had been made by the great gratification which had been had in their personal intercourse with him, and that they would be glad to see him again. In conclusion, Mr. Patterson said that Col. Sandford was a few of your friends in Philadelphia, and that they would be glad to see him again. He then presented a beautiful silver vase, which had been made by the great gratification which had been had in their personal intercourse with him, and that they would be glad to see him again. In conclusion, Mr. Patterson said that Col. Sandford was a few of your friends in Philadelphia, and that they would be glad to see him again.

Col. Sandford accepted the compliment and responded to his friend's speech in a brief and pleasant manner. He then presented a beautiful silver vase, which had been made by the great gratification which had been had in their personal intercourse with him, and that they would be glad to see him again. In conclusion, Mr. Patterson said that Col. Sandford was a few of your friends in Philadelphia, and that they would be glad to see him again. He then presented a beautiful silver vase, which had been made by the great gratification which had been had in their personal intercourse with him, and that they would be glad to see him again. In conclusion, Mr. Patterson said that Col. Sandford was a few of your friends in Philadelphia, and that they would be glad to see him again.

TILDEN'S FLORIDA SCHEME.

A BARE ATTEMPT AT BRIBERY.  
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS CANNOT BUY AN HONEST MAN—THE ACTUAL LEGAL MAJORITY FOR THE REPUBLICANS MUCH LARGER THAN ANNOUNCED—DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS WHICH THERE WAS NOT TIME TO EXPOSE—NO PLOT TOO LOW-LIVED FOR NORTHERN DEMOCRATIC VISITORS.

From Our Special Correspondent.  
TALLAHASSEE, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1876.  
The decision of the State Board of Canvassers, declaring the Hayes and Wheeler ticket elected in Florida by 930 majority, and the Republican State ticket by 540 majority, has already gone to the country by telegraph. For all practical purposes, this majority, or even a much smaller one, would be sufficient, and yet if the people of the North were to infer from the decision of the board that there are only 930 more voters in Florida who prefer Rutherford B. Hayes to Samuel J. Tilden for President, they would make a great mistake. In a perfectly fair election, that should be free from fraud, intimidation, and undue influence of voters, Florida would unquestionably give from three to five thousand Republican majority. Even at the late election the Republican majority of the honest votes actually cast would be found on a rigid canvass of the entire State to be not less than one thousand five hundred. But the State Board did not have time to make such a canvass within the period allotted them to declare the Electoral vote, and they were therefore obliged to confine their scrutiny to the most glaring cases of fraud and irregularity. It was unnecessary to go beyond Manatee County, or one of the Key West precincts of Monroe County, or almost any of the precincts of Jackson County to find Democratic fraud, irregularities and illegalities enough to give the State, as well as well as the Electoral ticket, to the Republicans by undoubted majorities. When the Congressional Committee, which the Democratic House of Representatives is reported to have sent down here, arrives, the Board of Canvassers and the Republicans of Florida generally, will only be too happy to join them in making a more full and complete canvass of the vote and of the manner in which the election and the campaign were conducted on the part of the Democrats. The committee will soon discover that the further they go the deeper they will get in the mire. They will find that the only result of the lack of time at the disposal of the Board of Canvassers, has been that they were compelled to declare the majority for the Republican ticket forty or fifty per cent. less than it actually is. They will find, moreover, that the proof of frauds on which the board based its decision, although overwhelming, did not half tell the story of Democratic rascality at the late election, and what will gall them still worse, they will find that the action of the board in each case is sustained by repeated Democratic precedents, including those made by the very body which the committee represents. And to cap the climax of their mortification, they will find that their own representative in the Board of Canvassers, Attorney General Cooke, has admitted their case away, and left them without a post to hang upon. Notwithstanding the report that Mr. Cooke has dissented from the result of the canvass, as declared by the board, and entered his protest against it, it is nevertheless true that in the executive sessions of the board he assented to the throwing out of a sufficient number of fraudulent precincts, (the one at Key West for example), to elect the whole Republican ticket, State and National. Some of the precincts giving Democratic majorities were thrown out on their own motion. It was only after he was subjected to the pressure of the Tilden Democrats from the North and was told that he had admitted against his case, that he was induced to recall his action and protest against his own decisions. And this brings me to the point of saying a word or two about the conduct of the Northern Democrats who were sent down here to steal the State of Florida for Tilden. The secret history of their transactions in Tallahassee during the last ten days may some time or other be written, and when it is, the people of the United States will startle, if it be possible to startle them with any manifestation of Democratic villainy. Had they succeeded in their designs the public would not have had to wait long for the history, for it would have been speedily brought out in a court of justice. Fortunately for them, as well as for the country, they did not succeed. It may be possible that a few of the score or more of Democrats who rushed down here from the North when they discovered it was necessary to have Florida in order to elect Tilden, really believed that an honest canvass of the votes might show a Democratic majority in this State. If there were any such, however, they could not have been here long, or have taken any pains to inform themselves, without being convinced of their error. But a large majority of Democrats who came here did not expect or believe any such thing. They came here, not to guarantee a fair count of the votes, but to secure, if possible, a false count. Their mission was one of bribery. It can be proved that a leading Democrat, said to be a confidential adviser of Tilden, on his arrival here took the position out in a court of justice. From the very outset that the proper course was to buy one of the Republican members of the Canvassing Board. He maintained that position to the end, and his counsels prevailed, and unfortunately for the success of the scheme, neither of the men could be bought. There was no lack of attempts, however, to effect the purchase, and these, too, are susceptible of proof. The plan was to secure one of the Republican members before the board commenced the canvass, and if they had succeeded in this, they would not have made a strenuous fight over the contested precincts, knowing that they were safe, whatever might be the evidence. But they failed to get their man, and were obliged to divert a portion of the bribery fund to procure perjured testimony, like that of Mopre and Dukes. The original plan of capturing a member of the Canvassing Board was not abandoned, however, but was diligently pursued up to the very moment the decision was announced. The most insidious and unscrupulous methods were resorted to preliminary to the open offer of a bribe. Mr. McLin, the Secretary of State, and Mr. Cowgill, the Controller, being both Southern men by birth, were appealed to on grounds of personal pride and social standing, and told that an excellent opportunity was now offered for them to regain caste and be reinstated in the good graces of the ante-bellum slaveholding aristocracy. Intimations were thrown out that honorable and lucrative positions awaited them on the incoming of Tilden to the Presidency, accompanied by hints that in the event, would Hayes be allowed to take his seat, and therefore, nothing could be hoped for him. The Republicans in Tallahassee were apprised of all these things as they transpired, but none of them were so stupid as to believe that it could hardly be wondered at that they should, at times, have some misgivings as to the final issue. Gov. Stearns, however, as











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With the view of diminishing the charges of collection on the steamers of this line a special commission for the year 1876 has been appointed. On the outward passage from New-York to Bremen, the steamer of the line, the *Prinzess Alice*, will sail on the 15th inst. On the homeward passage, the steamer of the line, the *Prinzess Alice*, will sail on the 15th inst. On the outward passage from New-York to Bremen, the steamer of the line, the *Prinzess Alice*, will sail on the 15th inst. On the homeward passage, the steamer of the line, the *Prinzess Alice*, will sail on the 15th inst.

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Mr. WALLACK is gratified to announce the engagement of his talented daughter, Miss WALLACK, to the distinguished actor, Mr. WALLACK. The engagement will be celebrated in his celebrated Irish drama, the *SHAGBURN*.

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On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 8 o'clock. Miss HENRIETTA BYRON, Miss LOUISE PRINCE, Miss SOPHIA.

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The steamers of this line leave New-York for Queenstown on the 15th inst. On the outward passage from New-York to Bremen, the steamer of the line, the *Prinzess Alice*, will sail on the 15th inst. On the homeward passage, the steamer of the line, the *Prinzess Alice*, will sail on the 15th inst.

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

DUE 1906. Interest Seven Per Cent, due February and August. Total issue, \$24,000, on 20 miles of road, with NO OTHER DEBT OF ANY DESCRIPTION.

CHASE & ATKINS, Bankers.

NO. 15 BROAD STREET, N. Y.

FOURTH DRAWING. OFFICE CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS. RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 15 BROAD STREET, New-York, Nov. 1, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor, Mr. Sheridan Shock. Manager, Mr. J. H. HARRIS. EVERY SATURDAY EVENING. Bouquet's charming drama, *THE AMERICAN*.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FIRST EVENING OF ENGLISH.

On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 8 o'clock. Miss HENRIETTA BYRON, Miss LOUISE PRINCE, Miss SOPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE-EDWIN BOOTH.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT. GRAND MATINEE. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13, AT 1.30.

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PARK THEATRE.—MISERABLE.—Mr. Thomas Wainman, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE ROMAN.—Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. Thomas Wainman, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MISERABLE.—Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. Thomas Wainman, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—MISERABLE.—Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. Thomas Wainman, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MISERABLE.—Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. Thomas Wainman, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—MISERABLE.—Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. Thomas Wainman, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

HILL'S WONDER THEATRE.—MISERABLE.—Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. Thomas Wainman, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.—MISERABLE.—Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. Thomas Wainman, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

NAGLE'S THEATRE.—MISERABLE.—Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. Thomas Wainman, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

GRANFORD MINSTRELS.—MISERABLE.—Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. Thomas Wainman, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

CHICKERING HALL.—MISERABLE.—Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. Thomas Wainman, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

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Toledo and the South-west. However much Democrats in Congress may have overlooked the fact, the public are perfectly aware that the interrupted Fast Mail service imposed a burden on the Vanderbilt roads, for which they were very inadequately repaid. The managers of the New-York Central and allied corporations have usually acted on the principle that a service done to the public insures, sooner or later, a sold advantage to themselves. It is to be hoped that they may see their way clear to carry out this principle now by restoring, so far as it is possible, the Fast Mail facilities of which Congress deprived the public.

In connection with the subject of Fast Mail service, it may be as well to recall the fact that the demand for its restoration has come from the interior rather than from the commercial cities of the Eastern seaboard. Some simple souls imagined that the fast mails were started chiefly in the interest of the great New-York dailies, and that neither the Eastern merchants nor their Western correspondents would greatly miss the facilities which they presented. As it happened, the necessity of supplying the Fast Mail demand imposed on New-York morning newspapers an amount of labor and expense out of all proportion to the value of the result to be attained, but it is unquestionably true that country readers having once enjoyed the luxury of an early delivery of metropolitan journals, are very impatient for its renewal. To such it may be of interest to state that the changes in the early mail system by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which go into operation on Monday next, will place THE TIMES before all its readers in New-Jersey and in parts of Pennsylvania early enough to be read at breakfast, while it will reach all of Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia by noon of the day of issue.

Our readers will find in our columns this morning a letter of interest from Mr. DORRIS, relating to the Presidential election, and particularly to the course of the Governor of Oregon. Mr. DORRIS points out, with great clearness, the entire want of power in the Governor to do what he did, neither the State laws justifying nor the Federal laws permitting his action. Meanwhile, it is worth noticing that the case of the Democratic Elector in New-Jersey whose vote is contested is far stronger for the Republicans than the Oregon case is for the Democrats. The particulars of the New-Jersey question, as presented to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, are given in our Washington dispatch.

## THE DEMOCRACY DIVIDED.

Our reports of the proceedings of the Democratic Representatives in the caucuses that have been held since the commencement of the session have developed the existence of fundamental differences in regard to the future policy of the party. It was only in consequence of these differences that the insane proposal to impeach the President was abandoned by the handful of partisans who proposed it. The common sense of the party was against them. The Southern members especially deprecated the scheme as futile and mischievous, and snubbed the busy-bodies from New-York by whom it had been urged as the sole method of counteracting the influence of President GRANT during the remainder of his term. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD imagined that he might with impunity go on blustering about the heroic deeds he is prepared to perform to help Mr. TILDEN into the Presidency. Neither he nor Mr. HEWITT was prepared for the reception that awaited them at the hands of the party, and they dropped the impeachment hobby with more haste than dignity. It was quite apparent that the great majority of the members were not prepared to submit to the dictation of Mr. TILDEN's lieutenant, or to endorse warlike propositions emanating from the valorous ex-Mayor of this City.

The fact has been made still clearer by the action and the utterances at last Monday's conference, as reported by the Washington correspondent of the *World*. Disgusted with previous indifference to its revolutionary advice, that journal chronicles in a contemptuous mood the inability of its party in the House to come to any conclusion that harmonizes with the programme it has laid down. The caucus, we are told, "drifted through an aimless debate." The scolding administered to Mr. WOOD had not been in vain; he now hinted at "less violent measures than were outlined in his previous speech." Some of the Western copperheads delivered violent speeches, Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, rendering himself conspicuous by threats of violence, which he would be one of the last to execute if they involved danger to himself. The Southern members, who have seen too many *Bob Acres* among their Northern allies to be misled by SPRINGER's vapors, "gave small countenance to language of this character." They "counseled moderation and a conservative policy, both in the present treatment of the crisis and the future attitude of the House." The mortification of Mr. TILDEN's retainers from this State and the West may be conceived. They went into the caucus with the belief that they had only to give vague expression to Mr. TILDEN's wishes to secure compliance; and these plucky Southerners, reinforced by moderate men from other States, bluntly said No, and stuck to it. Disappointment is a mild word to apply to the feeling which the *World* could not repress. The caucus, it declared, had been "abortive," and all because "the sober and non-partisan members of the majority"—being, we assume, a majority of the majority—"unquestionably look upon a non-committal and negative course as the wisest path to pursue."

Yesterday the *World* returned to the subject, and supplied further evidence of its utter lack of influence in the councils of its party, and of the little weight that attaches to members known to be the exponents of Mr. TILDEN's views. Mr. RANDALL is one of these. His defects of character and temper, his narrowness and want of talent, were so conspicuous, that nothing less than a direct personal issue in behalf of Mr. TILDEN could have secured for him the Speakership. His "ruling upon the joint rules and their force at the

present time" constitutes, according to the *World*, "the only candidate step forward in any direction taken by the Democrats." It was bad enough that but four Senators assented to the proposition affirmed by Mr. RANDALL; in his own house, surely, it would have hearty support. On the contrary, we have the word of the *World* for the fact that "a large number of the House are faint in its support." The bellicose SPRINGER was there to champion the Speaker, but without mounding the aspect of affairs. "He plainly lacked immediate and persistent backing," we are told, "in the position Mr. RANDALL had assumed"—which is not a comforting reflection for either RANDALL or SPRINGER. The latter, indeed, finds it necessary to attempt to explain away the terrible threats which escaped from him in the caucus. On reflection he is not quite ready to fight for the installation of Mr. TILDEN. He does not intend to blow a blast that shall summon the Democrats of Illinois, armed and provisioned, to Washington, to take possession of the White House, and keep out Mr. HAYES. All SPRINGER meant to do was to impress upon the country "the gravity of the situation;" and he is now firmly persuaded that "it should be our highest ambition to preserve the peace." With WOOD snubbed, HEWITT unheeded, RANDALL left without backing, and SPRINGER protesting that his beligerent talk signifies nothing, the revolutionary element in the Democratic Party cannot boast of power. Only the suppression, outside of Congress, of Mr. CLARKSON N. PORTER is required to render complete the proof that "the sober and non-partisan" Democrats do not intend to make fools of themselves for the sake of gratifying Mr. TILDEN's ambition to be President.

It is not possible, of course, to reduce to a specific shape the informal expressions of opinion which float around Washington. There is abundant evidence, however, to show that the predominating feeling among the Southern Democrats is adverse to the schemes for fomenting strife and bringing to a dead-lock, on which alone the unscrupulous adherents of TILDEN now rely. The truth is, that there never has been any deliberate purpose to interfere with the ordinary method of counting the votes, under which, as the facts incontrovertibly prove, HAYES has been elected. Take away HEWITT and WOOD, and the rest of the expectant braggarts who are unable to conceal their chagrin, and there would be to-day no talk of trouble in any considerable section of the Democratic Party. Trace the talk now heard to its source, and in every instance it will be found to proceed from persons who have, or think they have, valid claims upon Mr. TILDEN's favor. Just as the defeated candidate is prepared to make endless mischief with an idea that something may turn up, so the baser elements of his following will go on blustering until inauguration day, without any care for consequences. With this reckless spirit the greater number of Southern Democrats have no sympathy. Bad as their political record may be, they are far removed in their habits and purposes from the greedy, corrupt men on whom Mr. TILDEN relies for service. Hence the wholesome antagonism they have displayed to the Tilden programme since they reached Washington, as well in caucus as in the unrestrained personal intercourse which develops opinion and helps to mold the action of parties. The indiscretions of Mr. HILL in the last session are well-nigh atoned for by the earnestness and sagacity with which, on all occasions, he appears to deprecate extreme propositions from members of his own party, and to inculcate a friendly acceptance of the results involved in Mr. HAYES's election. Another distinguished Georgian, Mr. STEPHENS, exerts his influence in the same direction. As members of the House majority, these Representatives stand far apart. It is understood, however, that they are agreed in the recognition of the truth about the election, and in their condemnation of those who, for mere personal or partisan purposes, would bring about dangerous difficulties. There seem good reasons for accepting Messrs. HILL and STEPHENS as exponents of different phases of Southern opinion, and for halting the attitude of the Southern members generally as an assurance against the ability of the Northern demagogues to control the policy of the Democratic Party.

THE SILVER SCHEME IN THE HOUSE.

If we could suppose for an instant that the Silver bill which passed the House of Representatives yesterday would become a law, we should regard its passage as one of the worst acts the House has done in many years. The bill simply authorizes the unlimited coinage of silver dollars, and makes them legal tender for all debts public and private, except where the payment of gold coin is required by law. The object of this bill is to introduce a third legal tender into our money system, and one which differs from gold as well as from paper in its real value or purchasing power. At the present moment a silver dollar of 412½ grains would be worth .9533 of a dollar in gold, and a United States note of the same denomination would be worth .9324. When the bill was devised, however, the silver dollar was worth far less than the gold dollar, and the purpose of the authors and promoters of the act was to indefinitely inflate the currency and to make it possible to pay debts in a debased coin. Another of their purposes also was, unquestionably, to make a market for the product of the Nevada silver mines. One motive was as indefensible as the other, and the measure was a joint fruit of demagogism and corrupt regard for private interests.

During the last session of the House we opposed this bill steadily, and for the same reasons which we now have for denouncing it as an act of wickedness and folly. The fact that silver, which at one time during that session was sold as low as 46½ cents an ounce in London, has since risen to 58 cents, is no reason for abandoning opposition to the measure. On the contrary, it only shows more plainly than anything in the history of silver, that it is unfit for an unlimited legal-tender coinage, because it has added one more great and sudden change in its value. In the month of July last, the silver dollar was worth only 79½ cents; it happens at the

present moment to be worth 96½ cents; what it will be next month, or next year, no human being can say. A year ago it was 93 cents; two months later it fell to 89; in the next three weeks it advanced to 92 and returned to 89; in April it rose again to over 91; by the middle of June it had fallen to 87½; in the next three weeks it tumbled below 80; in the next fortnight it rose rapidly to 87. At this moment, as we have said, it is worth 96½. What shall be said of a legal-tender coin that flies up and sinks down at this rate? Simply that it would be unendurable. If it had no worse effect, it would give rise to unmeasured confusion.

But it would have other and worse effects. The bill is expressly framed to lead to the payment of our bonds in silver. It would, therefore, if it became a law, expose those securities to all the doubts and uncertainties which surround the value of silver, and would inevitably shake the confidence of the world in their soundness. Nor would the suspicion which would attach to the bonds stop at this point. It would be far broader and more fatal, for it would extend to the national good faith in all transactions. A country which can provide for the payment of its debts in a coin which has within a year undergone changes of more than 20 per cent, cannot be relied on to keep any of its promises. Such an act stamps it as a dangerous debtor—a debtor technically honest perhaps, but capable of robbing creditors at a monstrous rate. Nor can the restless demagogues who are pushing this matter flatter the masses that the burden of such a measure will fall on the rich. The rich can defend themselves. They can take their property out of United States bonds and put it in safer investments. But the men and women of small means cannot do so. The depositors in savings banks, for instance, whose hard-earned money is largely in United States bonds, would suffer heavily, and be helpless to avoid it. If the Silver bill which passed the House yesterday were to become a law, the bonds of the United States would come back on us from every money market in Europe; their price would fall in this country accordingly, and the assets of savings banks would shrink by many millions within six months. And it must be remembered that the same effect would be produced on all securities not expressly payable in gold. Mr. KELLER thinks the public debt of this country, other than that of the Federal Government, is \$4,000,000,000. If that is so, then at least that amount, including Federal indebtedness, is held in our own country. With silver an unlimited legal tender, every such change as we saw in silver from Jan. 1 to July 13 of this year would be a loss to the holders of that debt of \$800,000,000. With such a state of things public credit and private property in it would be a house built on quicksand.

It was held in the House, by the advocates of the silver dollar, that if that coin was made legal tender, that fact alone would keep it at its normal relative value. Never was there a prediction more baseless, a hope more delusive. On that point we beg to call attention to the opinion of M. CERNUSCHI, the most prominent advocate of a double standard. In an address delivered before the National Social Science Association of Liverpool, in support of what he calls "bi-metallicism," he declared: "Europe is making a mono-metallic experiment; hence the reason why the value of silver will no longer have any fixity." Again, referring to the United States making silver legal tender, he said: "To enable this plan, however, to be adopted, it is first of all necessary to be sure that Europe will become bi-metallic; and this is the precise opposite of what Europe is doing. Still again, 'silver will never recover the value which it possessed when it was a legal tender in Europe.' 'The value of silver has become and will remain variable.' It was as stable as that of gold; it will henceforth be as unstable as that of copper."

Other statements of a similar character could be cited from equally able writers on that side of the question of a double standard. They are all agreed that unless silver can be made a standard coin by the united action of the great commercial nations of the world, no one of them can run the risk of adopting it. But what the publicists of Europe who advocate silver are afraid to propose, the statesmen of Missouri and Kentucky, of Indiana and Nevada, adopt without misgiving. Theirs is the courage of stupidity. They know too little of anything to know fear. The rules of the great commercial countries may protect their people, and they will, against the fluctuations of the tides, but these Mrs. Partingtons of the House stand at their door with their brooms and calmly bid defiance to the changing floods.

## A POLITICAL NIGHTMARE.

Every theatre-goer—not to say every reader of SHAKESPEARE—knows what a dreadful nightmare Richard III. saw on the night before the battle of Bosworth Field. Neither the poet nor the historian informs us as to the cause of that painful visitation. Bishop CORNETT, it is true, declares that Richard was troubled with the colic; but HOLMES, who is better authority, is of the opinion that the crook-backed tyrant had that night supped too heartily on liver and bacon, a dish of which it is admitted that he was indordinately fond. The nightmare-ridden monarch, himself, admits in SHAKESPEARE's text that "coward conscience" was at the base of his fantasies; and as he muttered "Perjury! perjury!" in his troubled sleep, we must refer his case to a possibly dissonant canvass, to the exclusion of the liver-and-bacon theory of HOLMES. But, whatever the cause of Richard's nightmare, all know that it was the precursor of his final overthrow. The most terrifying portion of his dream was no worse than the reality which came next day. His guilty conscience saw plagues and fire and smoke in his disturbed sleep. Next day he went out like an extinguished candle; and the gallery gods who howled with delight when he shouted for "a horse, a horse!" nonchalantly munched their peanuts as he kicked his last kick and was carried stiffly off by four supernumeraries.

No man can tell on what indigestible viand the editor of the *World* has fed, that he should have such horrid dreams. It

may have been liver and bacon or it may have been devilish exerts that rode him with a nightmare on Monday. On Tuesday, at any rate, he started his frightful vision. Gen. HANCOCK, he said, is ordered to San Francisco, relieving McDOWELL, who goes to Chicago, while SHERIDAN, the dreadful SHERIDAN, is to be sent to New-York. The frigate *Franklin*, just returned from her dark errand to Vigo, Spain, is lying off Pier No. 1, with a new crew, and fully equipped for the destruction of this City. The *Sutata*, famed for having brought home another distinguished Democrat, to-wit, JOHN H. SERRATT, lies at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, similarly prepared for devastation; and the *Shamout* is at Norfolk, undergoing preparations for active service. Here the nightmare-ridden editor caught his breath, and hysterically went on to say that "inquiry of well-informed persons indicates" that this bloody programme "has undoubtedly been determined upon at Washington." Turning uneasily in his sleep, he added that "a former member of GRANT's staff" assured a *World* reporter that the President has vowed that if Congress attempted to impeach him he would clap the whole batch into Fortress Monroe; and if any of the Northern Democratic Governors dared to interfere, he "would upset them," whatever that may mean. If this is not a clear case of overloaded stomach, and consequently disordered brain, we should like to know what it is.

Yesterday the Democratic organ struggled to its figurative feet and hoarsely whispered, "I did but dream." Gen. HANCOCK is not going to San Francisco, nor McDOWELL to Chicago, nor is the much-dreaded SHERIDAN coming to New-York. Any bets pending on this fantastic statement are declared "off"—with the usual commissions deducted. But the Democracy had another and more frightful nightmare. It succeeded the vision of the three frigates bombarding Gramercy Park, and SHERIDAN chasing the fugitive TILDEN with a horse-pistol and a lasso. This time the panic-stricken old party saw "the Brothers SHERMAN," as the *World* calls the General and the Senator, at the head of the Government. The Senator is to be President of the Senate, and when the clock strikes twelve, noon, Sunday, March 4, 1877, he will put his foot on the table in the White House council-chamber, and, bringing down his mail-clad fist with a bang, cry out, "Tention, the Universe! I'm Acting President of the United States." He will then send a District Telegraph messenger to Gen. SHERMAN with the order to "make Rome howl," which the General in Chief will proceed to do. If ex-President GRANT dares to say his soul is his own, Gen. SHERMAN, cries the agitated *World*, "will deal with him as remorselessly as he would with a drunken drummer or a riotous cabman." Excited by this peep into futurity, the groaning editor kicked the bed-post and woke up in a cold perspiration. Then he sat up in bed and wrote out his dream for the *World*, in which admirable journal it appeared yesterday as a dispatch from Washington, to the great admiration of mankind.

There is no knowing why the Democratic Party dreams so much. Perhaps something sits heavy on its soul. It may be income tax returns, or perjury, or forged election tables, or CROMWELL, but the visions are certainly calculated to strike panic to the stoutest heart. Even ex-Gen. JOHN M. CORSE, Chairman of that widely-known organization, the National Veteran Reform Association, has had his ride with the nightmare. His famous open letter to Gen. SHERMAN notified the General that he [CORSE] was dissatisfied with the way things were going, and if Gen. SHERMAN was not likely to use the Army for a few weeks, he would like to borrow it. CORSE says that "the soldiers and sailors of the Union are the lawfully-constituted guardians of republican government," and that he [CORSE] means to stand by and see fair play; which is very good of CORSE. When this letter and CORSE's order for enrolling "every man who ever carried a musket or wielded a sword," came out in Chicago, the Democracy held a meeting. At this convocation there were loud demands for gore and battle-smoke. CORSE was angry because his letter had been prematurely published; therefore he sulked in his tent—the Palmer House. Other war horses neighed and brayed, but it was finally concluded that "the people could be aroused in five minutes," and that a formal declaration of war could be postponed until the time came to arouse. Several candidates for the Postmastership of Chicago were dissatisfied and loudly demanded to be led against the foe. A large number of men who had held lucrative positions in the Whisky Ring begged for the privilege of carrying a bayonet. But the Chairman of the meeting turned off the gas, and the fanishing patriots went forth to appease their hunger with the fluid rye of the region. That dream of fire and blood was over. To-night there shall be another nightmare. It will be in all the Democratic papers.

## SCHLEIMANN ECLIPSED.

No doubt Dr. SCHLEIMANN's discoveries are of immense importance. They not only reflect great credit upon him as an able and accomplished digger, but they beautifully illustrate the solemn assertion of the Rig Veda, that "what a man reaps that must he also have previously sown." Great, however, as is the value of SCHLEIMANN's Greek discoveries, the excavations which have recently been made in Rome by a German enthusiast, who modestly desired to have his name temporarily withheld from the public, are unquestionably of still greater importance. That the world has hitherto been kept in ignorance that such excavations were in progress has been due, not to any doubt in the mind of the excavator that he would find what he was in search of, but solely in order to avoid the mania for speculation in city lots which would assuredly have broken out, had it been known that the present City of Rome affords richer "diggings" than California or the Black Hills.

Moved by the success which has attended SCHLEIMANN's Trojan excavations, the anonymous German to whom reference has just been made, turned his attention more than a year ago to the field of Roman archaeology. Providing himself with a map of the City of Rome, he decided upon the ob-

jects he desired to find, and fixed the localities where he intended to find them. As he wished to pursue his investigations under the plausible pretext of cellar-digging, he deemed it advisable to buy the land on which he proposed to dig, and therefore, from motives of economy, he located all his most interesting Roman remains within the space of half a dozen contiguous lots in an unfashionable part of the town. Having bought these lots at a low rate, paying ten per cent. cash, and giving a mortgage for the rest of the purchase-money, he hired four stout German laborers, swore them to secrecy, and began to dig his alleged cellars.

The first object sought by this noble enthusiast was to verify the charming stories which LIVY called history, and which NIN-BURH heartlessly called rubbish. He therefore dug, first of all, for the cave in which ROMULUS and REMUS were suckled by the wolf, and, after twelve hours of hard digging, successfully discovered it. The skeleton of a large gray wolf was found lying side by side with the skeletons of two small infants. A learned anatomist, to whom the bones of the latter were submitted for inspection, decided unhesitatingly that both infants were



















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WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN, ENGLAND.

FOR QUEENSTOWN, ENGLAND.

FOR QUEENSTOWN, ENGLAND.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

TOYS.

TOYS.

TOYS.

TOYS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

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AMUSEMENTS.

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## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

## THE EASTERN PROBLEM.

THE RUSSIANS FORMING A VAST FORTIFIED CAMP—RUMORED PROLONGATION OF THE ARMISTICE—PROGRESS OF THE CONFERENCE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A dispatch from Constantinople to Reuters' Telegram Company says: "It is not true that the Marquis de Salazar and Gen. Ignatieff have agreed concerning the occupation of Bulgaria. This question has not even been discussed."

A dispatch from Bucharest says the *Official Gazette* publishes a decree creating eight new regiments of infantry, the formation of which is to begin on Jan. 1. The present infantry force of Rumania is only eight regiments.

The *Standard* dispatch from Pesh says the Serbian Government began on Wednesday to issue notes with a forced circulation.

A telegram from Bucharest reports that the Rumanians are forming a vast fortified camp at Bender. The work is going on night and day. Stores in great quantities are accumulating there, and at Tinsol. Large barracks being constructed at Tinsol and Ughes. Immense quantities of hay are being stored in Bucharest.

A dispatch from Vienna says the *Political Correspondence* states that Russia promised her support to Montenegro's claims for an extension of territory and the possession of a coast. Russia at the same time informed the friends of Montenegro that the fulfillment of these aspirations would only be attainable by an agreement between Russia and the powers with whom she is most nearly allied.

It is rumored on the Paris Bourse that Constantinople advances have been received of a two-month's prolongation of the armistice. [Note.—This rumor is exceedingly improbable.]

Reuters' dispatch from Constantinople states that the preliminary arrangements are progressing rapidly. The plenipotentiaries themselves affirm that the conference is in a fair way toward a successful issue. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* reports that at Wednesday's sitting of the conference the question of the cession of Spilza to Montenegro was brought forward, but the proposition was not adopted.

With regard to the disarmament of the Mohammedans Russia's views do not appear, from what Gen. Ignatieff says, to be absolute as was supposed, the tendency being to place Christians and Mohammedans on the same footing. Russia's views about Bulgaria, however, are more extreme. She seems to consider that all districts inhabited by Bulgarians should be considered as included in Bulgaria. If this view is adopted, Bulgaria would comprise more than half of Turkey.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Vienna special of the *Daily News* says the Grand Duke Nicholas has asked for a reserve force of 100,000 men. Their mobilization has already commenced at St. Petersburg and Moscow. It is said if the Russian troops, as expected, enter Rumania shortly, the movement will be accompanied by a declaration of war on Turkey.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Paris says M. Simon has received perfectly satisfactory assurances from Gen. Berthaut, Minister of War, on the question of military escorts at Brussels. The order issued by Gen. Berthaut on this subject was the ostensible cause of the late crisis. M. Simon, however, is not satisfied, and will assume the office to which he has been appointed.

## POLICY OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

STATEMENT BY M. SIMON, THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL—RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AND A STRICT OBSERVANCE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

VERAILLES, Dec. 14.—M. Simon, the head of the Ministry, in the Chamber to-day declared himself profoundly a Republican and conservative and devoted to liberty of conscience. He also had a strong aversion to the "excesses" of the Republic. MacMahon had endeavored on all occasions to act strictly in accordance with the principles of constitutional government. The Ministers united among themselves and with the Parliamentary majority in the desire to maintain a republican constitution, concluded to establish liberty. A strong and united authority is necessary. We must, therefore, have officials who will not only execute orders and apply the law, but who are capable of respect for the Government they serve. We shall be absolutely strict on that point.

The Deputies of the Left repeatedly echoed this concluding statement. It was remarked that M. Gambetta did not applaud.

M. Simon repeated the same statement in the Senate, and was much applauded, especially by the Left. The President of the Senate, however, an expectant and cautious attitude toward the new Cabinet.

## BANK DEFAUCATION IN BELGIUM.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNION CREDIT BANK OF BRUSSELS AN ABSCONDER.

—HEAVY LOSS TO THE BANK—AID SUPPLIED BY THE BANK OF BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 14.—The President of the Union de Credit Bank has absconded. He had used the bank's funds for private speculations. The loss is very heavy. The Directors of the leading financial establishments will meet at the Ministry of Finance to-day to organize a syndicate to assist the bank to continue operation.

The Government was interpellated in the Chamber of Representatives to-day regarding the affair. M. Malou, Minister of Finance, said he had already come to an understanding with the Bank of Belgium respecting measures for continuing the operations of the embarrassed bank. He was confident that the bank could be easily saved.

Meanwhile the Tribune of Commerce had granted a motion of the Union de Credit Bank for a temporary suspension.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—*Le Temps* publishes a report that one of the Directors of the Brussels Union de Credit Bank has committed suicide.

## MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

BRITISH MEDIATION BETWEEN AETHYPIA AND EGYPT DISTASTEFUL TO THE KHEDIVE—FURNISHING OF ECCLESIASTICS IN PRUSSIA—THE IRON IMPORT DUTY IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Alexandria states that the British Consul General has written to the King of Abyssinia, offering to mediate between him and the Khedive. Major Barlow, an Englishman, who, it was recently announced, was on his way to Abyssinia to take command of the King's Army, has been stopped by order of the Khedive.

Munster, Dec. 14.—Bishop Brinkman and Dr. Gieseler have been asked to implement the treaty for a year for two years, now, in most parts, all the German Consulates in the United States have been closed by men trained in diplomacy and international law.

NEW-YORK CITY BUNDO FOR LICENSE FEES.

HARTFORD, Dec. 14.—The case of the City of New-York against the New-England Transfer Company, to compel the payment of ferry license fees, was argued to-day before Judge Shipman of the United States Circuit Court, in Chambers.

George Tucker, Currier, for the complainant, argued that it was a ferry route because it transported passengers and was under the jurisdiction of New-York under the ancient charter provisions, which were extended to the City of New-York by the New-York City Charter of 1822.

THE AFFAIRS IN THE WEST INDIES.

THE CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER MOTEZUMA—BUSINESS AND POLITICS IN SAN DOMINGO.

MAYAGUEZ, Dec. 14.—The French steamer *Motezuma* has arrived from St. Thomas and brings aboard a prisoner. The capture of the steamer *Motezuma* was arranged in Kingston, Jamaica. The chief of the station, *Leonce*, a son of President

Prado, of Paris, was in Kingston up to within a few days of the capture, and was, apparently, there supplied with money. On Nov. 22 the Spanish man-of-war *Motezuma* arrived at Port-au-Prince in great haste, but left no word behind, having been unable to obtain any information concerning her.

Business continued dull and the heat was intense. Six vessels had entered the harbor of St. Thomas in distress, among them being the American bark *Mantion*, Capt. Fowler, from Baltimore, bound for Port-au-Prince, with a cargo of flour, and the *Phillips* & Co. She had lost her foremast, bowsprit, and sails, and was leaking.

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Maryland, sailing under coasting license, is under no legal obligation to pay license fees to New-York. Detention was resorted.

## AMUSEMENTS.

## GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Barrett will appear in "Richard III." at Booth's Theatre to-morrow evening. It is understood that the house will be crowded with new pretensions to the representation of "Dan Driscoll" on Christmas night.

A concert of English glees took place at Chickering Hall last evening. Miss Beale and the well-known artists who devote themselves to music of this sort being the performers. Similar entertainments are promised for the evenings of Jan. 18 and Feb. 15.

Great preparations for the production of Mr. Gray's adaptation of "L'Etranger" are in progress at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The drama had a long "run" in Paris, and from the sale of seats, it is clear that its representation in this City is awaited with considerable eagerness.

Pool's "Travestie of Hamlet," which was successfully produced for the enjoyment of the Yale and Harvard students at the Yale and Harvard Association on Friday night last, will be repeated by the same company at the Union League Theatre this evening for the benefit of the Diapysary of the Church of the Holy Trinity. Tickets may be obtained at Tyson's, at Scribner, Armstrong & Co.'s, and at the Fifth Avenue and Windsor Hotels.

The light and tuneful music of Schubert's "Rosamunde" (Rubinstein's fourth piano concerto, in minor, No. 2) will be given by the pianist, and the introduction to and first scene of "Dan Riehsingold," were interpreted as Mr. Schmidt's concert at Stenway Hall, last evening. The general performance was respectable, but the execution of the music from "Dan Riehsingold" was utterly devoid of delicacy, and gave no idea of its grace and finesse. Miss Antonia Henne sang two songs by Schumann with considerable sentiment and taste.

## HARPER &amp; BROTHERS.

The complete catalogue of the publications of Messrs. Harper & Brothers makes a bulky volume. It is an interesting book in itself. Looking through its 317 large octavo pages gives one a very good idea of the kind of literature that is presented in its shelves. The book is a valuable help to the reader who is in search of a book on some specific subject, or who merely desires to gain a general idea of the storehouse of knowledge which this simple catalogue outlines. In accordance with their usual custom, the Messrs. Harper have issued a holiday supplement to their catalogue, in more concise form, a list of valuable and interesting books especially suitable for holiday presents.

First, and deservedly first, on this list is Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner* illustrated by Gustave Doré. This magnificent and sumptuous volume is one of the best specimens of the famous artist's genius. The weird thought and strange mysticism which runs through the "Rime" finds in Doré's illustrations such a color and life as to make it a really choice book. Such a book makes a splendid present, and is really cheap at its published price. Another finely illustrated work, of a different stamp, is Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace's *Geographical Distribution of Animals*. This is in two volumes, and is enriched with maps and illustrations of extraordinary merit. The charming collection of plates, which is a book in itself, is a book in itself. It is a book for the young which has been a great and deserved success. The illustrations are from the pen of Alfred Fredericks, and are thoroughly in accord with the spirit of the text. 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